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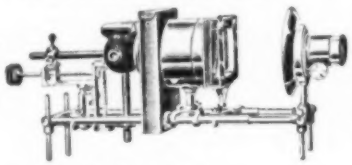
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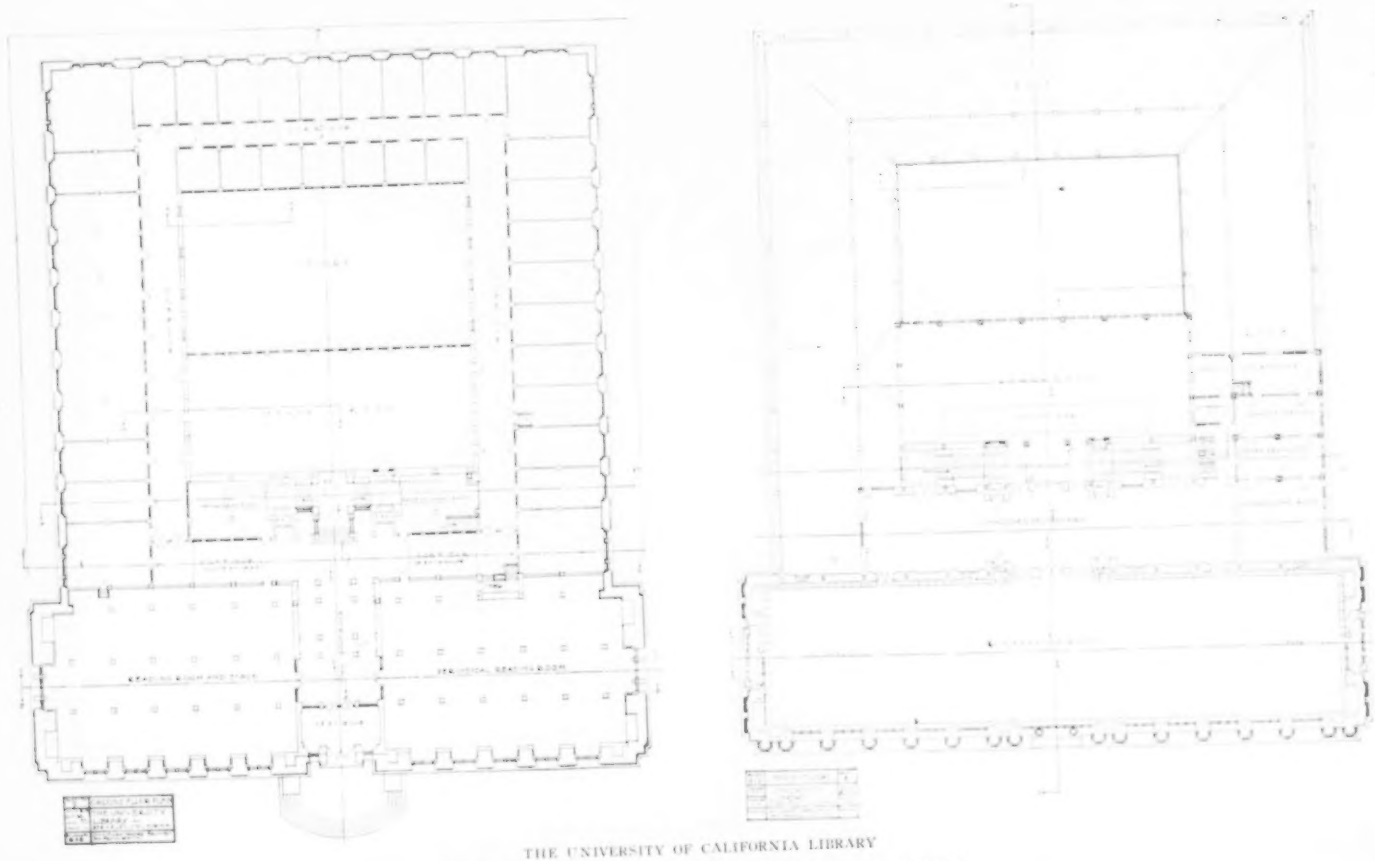


University of California Library

furnished with slotted upright steel bookstack of this type, five tiers of stack and mezzanine floors in the Main Stack Room and two tiers and mezzanine floor in the Bancroft Reading Room. See pages 259–262 of this issue describing library.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 37 MAY, 1912 NO. 5

THE conference at Ottawa of the American Library Association should bring together on the Canadian side of the line which does not separate the two great English-speaking nations of America, a very large attendance from the United States, as well as an unusual attendance of Canadian librarians, who, unfortunately, have been but sparsely represented at most of the conferences within the United States. It is always with peculiar gratification that we refer to the fact that the American Library Association is comprehensive of both nations, and uses the word American in its widest English sense. In the library profession, happily, there is ample and complete reciprocity between Canada and the United States, and the strong feeling of brotherhood—and sistership—should be strengthened at the coming conference. The post conference excursion will be of exceptional attractiveness and scenic interest, and will especially give opportunity of mingling in social relationship during the steamer voyage, to an extent impossible during the busy events of conference week. Veterans in the Association will recall with pleasure the previous delightful excursion on the Saguenay in 1900, and can assure the younger folk that this should be one of the most enjoyable of conference journeys.

THE keynote of the Ottawa meetings, as sounded by President Elmendorf, will be the relation of the library to individuals, both without the library and within the staff, and this general topic should make the meeting of especial personal interest, as well as professional value. It is good to note that while there will be several outside speakers, it has been the aim of the program committee to bring to the front members of the A. L. A. who have not been heard from for some years, and to give ample time for discussion, an opportunity which recent conferences have sadly lacked. Of course, one of the most pleasant features will be the opportunity of knowing more of the Canadian brethren than has hitherto been possible, and both in certain of the addresses and in the provisions for social intercourse, this international interchange will be kept in view. It is further to be hoped that our English brethren will be represented by a substantial delegation, and thus invite by their own example an adequate American delegation at Liverpool in September. It is a constant regret on this side of the water that so few of English librarians have attended A. L. A. conferences, and the conference in Canada should give a special reason for a visit this year. The occasion, as we have before noted, should be made the opportunity of developing a distinctively national library for Canada, toward which English and Americans should alike lend the coöperation of their hearty approval.

THE question of insurance in libraries has never come prominently to the front, but it is worth special consideration, in view of the various questions that may be raised. The insurance of the ordinary collection of books is a simple enough matter, and the decision whether or not to insure depends on the conditions of the building and the amount of premium. In respect to special collections which contain books of rarity, not replaceable and literally "beyond price," the question of money return is incidental only, but a definite valuation is possible, so that the problem is again simple. On the third question of the insurance of the card catalogue and such records, there is more to be said. It is impossible to find an altogether satisfactory basis for the valuation of the card catalogue. The cost of compilation furnishes the first data, but this may be more or less than the cost of replacement; and the value of a card catalogue in case of fire would depend very much upon whether or not the books cataloged were saved or burned. It is possible, however, to make with the insurance companies a specific agreement on the basis of a stated arbitrary valuation, with provision that the partial loss of the material should be considered a total loss, as is indeed pretty nearly the fact. The premium would then be paid on this basis, but might prove rather excessive. It is to be hoped that there may be some fruitful discussion of this topic at library meetings or in these columns.

THE question was considered some time ago, in connection with the union catalog of the Brooklyn Public Library, which was housed in the administration building, formerly a dwelling house and involving considerable danger from fire. Instead of insuring the catalog, it was decided to add a fireproof room of low cost and store the catalog there, so that in case of the destruction of the original building the catalog would be saved. Also, the precaution was taken, which would be worth consideration by other libraries, of coming to an understanding with the fire department, and especially the fire companies nearby, as to ensuring the safety of this part of the building. It may be added that it is well to have such an understanding as to what parts of a library collection are to be saved first when conflagration threatens, as, for instance, the special collections or the card catalog. Cards, even when packed in wooden trays, are not very combustible and are, indeed, slow burning when a fire reaches them. In most cases it might prove wiser to take precautions as to the safety of the catalog than to pay what would perhaps be an excessive premium on the money value that can be realized.

THE death of Mrs. Minerva A. Saunders, of Pawtucket, will recall forcibly to the older members of the A. L. A. the remarkable change of conditions since she made herself a pioneer in two directions of library progress —open shelves and children's work. In the days when shelves, inaccessible to the public, were the rule in this country, and when the hot debate on open shelves had not even commenced on the other side of the water, Mrs. Saunders set an example in the little Pawtucket library of making all the books accessible, and made herself the advocate in A. L. A. meetings of what has proved to be so great and successful a change in library method. Her genial and sympathetic nature made her interested in children, when they were scarcely thought of in connection with libraries, and she provided a low table for little readers and invited the boys and girls to make use of her library as freely as their elders. This also was in that day a startling innovation. At Pasadena the section meetings of children's librarians brought together 200 people, and it was a striking illustration of changed conditions that only a dozen out of the whole number remembered Mrs. Saunders or knew, indeed, that with her children's work in libraries really began. Her motherly soul made her a welcome presence at library gatherings, and she came to be affectionately known as "Mawtucket of Pawtucket," in pleasant compliment of familiar appreciation. Her contemporaries will all have passed from the stage before her genial presence is forgotten.

THE English profession loses a notable figure in the death of E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian for thirty years past. A librarian from school and college days, he entered the profession in 1873 as librarian of the London Institution. He was at once interested in the decimal classification and in American methods generally, and took a leading part in organizing the Library Association of the United Kingdom. In those days he was perhaps the most modern of English librarians, fairly bristling with what seemed idiosyncrasies, and his election to the foremost of university librarianships in succession to the venerated Dr. Coxe was somewhat of a surprise. In that year, 1882, the L. A. U. K. met at Cambridge, under the presidency of that dignified scholar, Henry Bradshaw, to whom Nicholson was in manner a striking contrast. When the association photograph was about to be taken in front of King's College, the newly elected Oxford librarian, with characteristic sprightliness, had climbed into one of the vacant niches on the façade, whence he was rescued by his horrified friends. He took to the Bodleian Library the equipment of the scholar and the ardor of the iconoclast, and in a difficult environment of historic accretion he accomplished probably as much as any one man could to make an ancient library modern. Under a brusque manner, he had a most tender heart, and his care for the boys whom he brought into library service was delightfully sympathetic. He carried organization to the ultimate point and possibly overdid it, and like our own Spofford, he never spared himself work of detail which might have been left to others. In cataloging and general administration of this ancient library, he introduced needed reforms; and he has prepared the way for a successor who may fulfill the great work of which the initiative was the hardest part.

THE QUICK IN THE "DEAD"

By Herbert Putnam, *Librarian of Congress*

This spot to-day combines elements of the permanent which a visitor would not find in equal degree anywhere else on this continent. He faces the glory of the everlasting hills; he is conscious of the proximity of the ceaseless sea; he stands in an edifice bearing the imprint of a civilization bygone by twenty centuries, which yet dominates the thoughts, the actions and the modes of mankind; he is under the cloak of an institution which, however changing its methods, apparatus and personnel, seeks consistently to enforce to the present the lessons of the past, and has for its law and aim the pursuit of truth—our nearest approach to the absolute—and the development of character, which is the object of human effort in its eternal progress. Across the bay he notes the persistent will of a community persisting, refusing to be frustrated by an even catastrophic reverse. He seems thus environed by manifestations of the permanent. And of all the reflections which may come to him here, this surely would surge uppermost: the enduring in nature, and even the enduring in man. If his visit be on Charter Day, another element will be added—in the deliberate purpose which this day declares—of linking the present gratefully with the past: the achievement with its origins. And if he be a librarian on this particular Charter Day he will inevitably be affected by a potent one in addition: the knowledge that on this day you will dedicate an edifice which will add another link to the past—not by reviving it in a particular architectural mode, but by actually conserving what may be worthy and serviceable of it as recorded by man himself throughout the ages.

In these several manifestations—especially in contrast with the kaleidoscopic activities of what we call "the affairs" of the moment—there is a sort of assurance very tranquillizing. They give one a sense of rest—a conviction of continuity. And, with the excuse of a later purpose, I ask you to notice that they do so because, and in proportion as, they seem to keep alive the so-called "dead." What is the dead in nature, when there is no item of creation that does not prolong its service indefinitely in the life of others? What is there dead in a work of man, worthy in its inception, which has made its contribution to the thought, the taste, the spirit, or the comfort of man? Is the Parthenon dead because it stands now an untenanted ruin? Is the theatre at Athens dead because Æschylus and Sophocles have passed? You have a refutation here of such a supposition. But if you lacked it there would be ample besides: the *glory* of Greece has not departed. "On a map of the world you may cover Judea with your thumb, and Athens with a finger-tip. Neither is quoted in the prices current: yet they both lord it in the thoughts and actions of mankind."

But it is not merely because they do that the evidence of them is sought, preserved and studied here. For the evidence is similarly sought of other civilizations of which no such assertion could be made, or at least in no like degree; and even of human efforts and experiences antedating so-called civilization. A museum may be the custodian of it; and such a museum will gather and conserve it to the most minute fragment—bone, ornament, implement—counting each precious, with no hierarchy amongst them; and the scientist will study them with an impartial zeal as if, though their uses, their performance be passed, they are all, in a sense, *vital*. For they are all regarded as significant expressions of man, and as contributory to that greatest of sciences within the attainable studies of man—man himself.

But while this interest is accepted as warrantable in the case of every object and every process in nature, and in the case of man, of most monuments left by him, and of most relics, there is a point at which it demurs: it accepts the contents of the museum, but it begins to hesitate at the contents of the library.

The contents of a library are also expressions of man, and one would say the most significant, for they are in addition the conscious expressions. They reflect his state, which is all that the contents of a museum do,

Charter Day address at the University of California, March 23, 1912.

but they record also his own memory of the past, his own hope for the future, his concept of his relation with his fellows and with the infinite, and his intimate communion with himself. They are man looking backward, forward, upward and inward. And they are man the artist employing the vehicle which is his unique endowment, for the utilization of his gift to inform or to affect his fellows. They are not merely man static, they are man dynamic.

No one questions this; no one doubts that books include all this; no one opposes the establishment of libraries which enable the benefits of books to be conserved, to be made accessible and to be diffused. But in the case of books distinctions are drawn which are not drawn in the case of that other subject matter. A monument is preserved and studied, however crude, ineffective or inartistic its form. Other relics are not rejected because they represent a folly, a perverse fancy or a mere temporary fashion. But a book is to be subjected to a severer test: if as history or science it be inexact in its facts or crude in its method; if as doctrine it has been superseded, or if as mere literature it lacks art; especially if as an influence upon men or affairs it did not "count," it is to be laid aside among the things not nominally, but really, dead. And what so dead as a "dead" book? Cast a stone into the Pacific and its influence will be felt on the shore of Japan. Cast a word into the air and its influence will be carried through endless centuries to the farthest fixed star. But cast a word upon the printed page, and unless it be sustained by the conviction or by the taste of posterity, it will perish with the generation which gave it birth. And the covers which contain it are but as cerements which its author has folded about it, to lay it—his precious nursling, perhaps—decently to rest.

For, unfortunately, man, wise in so many books, has chosen also to be foolish in many: foolish and ignorant and irrational; perverse, artless and trivial. And these latter books are therefore to be rejected of men—avoided in study, kept out of our libraries. Otherwise they become not merely an inconvenience but an oppression. Their deadness is not the mere passive deadness of those other things; it is a deadness which encumbers, afflicts. Their presence misleads. It is also unjust to their neighbors—to those which still "contain the life-blood of a master spirit." It insults these by a pretension of equality; and it impedes their service.

I do not construct this assertion out of the imagination; it is the actual plaint of a distinguished statesman, historian and man of letters (titles for this argument in the crescendo). He was called upon, recently, to help dedicate a new library building, and made the "congratulatory" address. The building he could laud unreservedly; but when he regarded the collection which it was to house, he had his scruples. One hundred and eighty thousand volumes! and so small a fraction of them worth the perusal: the rest—dead. And he was "hideously depressed," as one looking upon *any* such mass of matter in decay; the more, because, in this case, owing to still existing prejudices, their decay did not offer the relief of an ultimate complete annihilation.

Had Lord Rosebery been speaking seriously his depression might have been partly that of the statesman, considering how little literature seems to control the affairs of a nation, partly that of the man of letters, tired in the production of it. I think that it could have been far less, if at all, that of the historian. In fact, his tone was jocular. He had reflected that the dedicatory speeches already made at the 2200 existing Carnegie libraries alone, represented 220,000 platitudes; and he was, he declared, in despair as he saw himself called upon to add to these ten more. He really hadn't a thought to utter worthy of the occasion and the audience. And he then proceeded to utter the thought—or rather the emotion—which I have quoted. It struck the audience as exquisitely humorous; and the report of the address is punctuated with "laughter."

But the sentiment, detached from the context and the occasion has been the subject of much comment on this side of the Atlantic. It has been echoed in gravity; and its influence upon common opinion may be considerable. It may be the greater because of another opinion announced among us by an authority for us of even greater weight—that a five-foot shelf may include all the books essential to a liberal culture—so far as books alone can give this. And you will not blame a librarian if he seizes an occasion such as this to analyze it with reference to its justice, or the reverse. For if the logic be sound, it may, it should, modify substantially

the current concept of at least our research libraries, and therefore fundamentally their administration.

Now the analysis must involve some consideration of the elements which go to make the conventional library of to-day. The most obvious is current literature. It is this which influences common opinion most keenly, for it is nearest the observer. And it is this which causes most pain to the discreet. On a previous Charter Day your speaker voiced a lamentation upon it: 5000 books published annually in the United States alone, of which not a thousand deserved to be, and less deserved to survive! Fortunate, if as prophesied, the very paper on which the rest are printed, will perish within a generation. "Se non e vero," this prophesy, it was at least "ben trovato." They *ought* to perish. Now let me declare at once that the implication (and it is a common one) that such books—the unworthy residuum—go largely to the making of our libraries to-day, is a false one. They form a trifling percentage of the accessions of even our municipal libraries; and but a negligible percentage of the acquisitions of our libraries for research. For indeed the process is not one of exclusion, but of selection. The available funds cannot extend to more than a fraction of the current output. And if in the lending libraries they still apply in some degree to books of little worth as fact or opinion or literature, it is through the survival of a notion once held among our librarians, that the first duty of such a library was to get people to read: and that the sole means of attracting the inexpert or the indifferent was to offer them the books which are contemporary with their taste and associations, even if inferior to their intelligence. Improvement in their taste would follow. The notion was politically unsound, for it is no function of a municipality to supply the inferior in any field, least of all in education; and the improvement does *not* follow. For the effect of a debilitating book is to debilitate; and the most of those books are debilitating which neither require thought on the part of the reader, nor lift his taste. It is not by rest but by effort that either thought or taste is developed. But I believe the notion is passing. At any rate the necessity for recourse to it; since with us in America the reading habit is already general and avid, and the problem is no longer to create, but to direct it. I personally hope that the time will come when our public libraries will revert to the recommendation of Emerson and buy no book in any but the literature of knowledge less than a year old. This, as a measure of expediency, to prevent misunderstanding; but also because between the advertisements of publishers, the favor of the populace, the whims of critics and the contempt of scholars, steering is so difficult.

But the greater part—far more than nine-tenths—of the books in our libraries represent literature of the past. And it is these to which Lord Rosebery referred at Glasgow.

They belong to one of two categories: the literature of knowledge, and the literature of power. The literature of power is that put forth by the emotion or by the imagination of man, or by man purely as poet or artist, appealing rather to the emotion or the imagination than to the reason. And the test of such books as literature is their sincerity. Their art may be defective, but if they expressed *sincerely* the emotion or the imagination of man—of a man—at whatever epoch, they had, and they retain, a value. They are autobiographic; and no study of man can be complete without recourse to them: no study of man's history, for it is emotion and imagination rather than reason which have been, as they are, the moving impulses of men in affairs—even, and especially, in the crises of life. The cumulated reason may be the fuel, but the emotions and the imagination are the flame; and it is the flame that does the work.

And so such books should survive, and, whatever their rank in the world literature, should be studied. If they cease to affect in one relation, they must continue to appeal in another. The author may have left no imprint upon his generation; he may not have expressed a type; he may have lived, thought, felt and died in isolation. Well, then, the very fact of his isolation may be important. The sporadic among plants yields the opportunity for a new species. [How else the navel orange?] Shall we admit less of the sporadic among men? "Whatsoever page the authentic soul of man has touched with her immortalizing finger is as fresh and fair to-day as it was to the world's grey fathers."

So that it be *authentic*. That is the test. But of how many books published prior to the twentieth century, or at least prior to the

Hoe press, can we say that they were *not* authentic? And as to the books written before the invention of printing, there is not one, not one, however crude, which did not express truly something which is worthy of study to-day, even though it may no longer serve as a guide to conduct. The very effort to produce it, the very expense of publishing it, is an assurance. The very fact that it has survived, imports.

Now it is quite true that such books are not of an equality. The authentic soul of one author is by no means completely the authentic soul of man: and the souls of authors differ hugely in both their power of vision and their power of expression. It is quite fair to say that in a quest for general culture, the present generation, with a limited leisure, may confine its effort to the masters—the most far-reaching in vision, the most expert in expression. But this is not to say, nor did Dr. Eliot mean, that in the quest for particular culture, it could safely ignore the others. Nor is it, therefore, to admit that in a library which is to furnish not merely the culture of everyday intercourse, but the culture of complete scholarship, they should be wanting.

The mind, the reason, the dexterity of man improve with the ages. We are bound to believe this if we assume a progressive evolution. The knowledge certainly does. But as to the spirit we may not be so sure. The organization of it in conscious service does. But the soul itself? Was that the special gift of God, distinguishing man from other creatures? If so must it not have come sufficient from his hands? It may not be safe to assume otherwise; it may not be respectful.

Possibly, therefore, in respect of the soul, "no greater men *are* now, than ever were."

But wiser, in respect of the facts of knowledge, there certainly are. And it is when we come to the literature of knowledge that the argument for survival, for retention, may seem more difficult. Such a prodigious mass of it superseded! Such a mass of it proved to have been based on inaccurate observation or imperfect correlation; such another mass proved deliberately perverse in its statement; such another mass made obsolete by the discovery of new evidence or by the ascertainment of new principles in nature, or of new processes in the arts! And no small mass of it rendered useless by the adoption of new methods of investigation, changing radically the manner of approach as well as of determination. The total of these would seem to abolish from present regard almost the entire literature of science before Darwin and of the applied arts before the records of the Patent Office at Washington; in some sciences and arts, indeed all the literature more than ten years old. However, it may be with the literature of power, in the literature of knowledge it would appear to be only the latest book that "counts."

But here, too, some analysis may be serviceable. What is the literature of knowledge, and to what uses is it applied? It consists first of the original record of certain facts; second, of the repetition of these facts, perhaps reorganized; and third, of inductions from them, of generalization, comment and opinion. Now literature of the first group can never be superseded, for whatever the field of investigation the original record is the indispensable foundation and safeguard. With the second group the investigator in the natural and physical sciences may seem little concerned except as a temporary convenience; and with the third, he may seem concerned *as an investigator*, almost not at all. Little to him the generalizations, the comments, the opinions of his predecessors, as against the inductions which he proposes himself to make. Indeed he may purposely brush them aside, as cobwebs in his path. These may seem necessary admissions. Yet occasional startling experiences among us librarians suggest that even they may be too hasty. I suppose there are few books that in the common esteem would be of less practical utility than a Chinese cyclopedia two centuries old. Yet for months past the Bureau of Plant Industry (Plant *Industry*) has had a learned Chinaman at work translating long passages from our copy (it comprises 5000 volumes) and from contemporary Chinese treatises. The bureau is importing from China certain plants which it hopes to domesticate. The plants are here, and may be studied at first hand; but the bureau, for its practical ends, must know their habits and the regard in which they were held in China two hundred years ago; and counts the information precious, although as to the accuracy of the observers, or the candor of the writers who record the results, there is no complete assurance.

I recently asked of a half-dozen eminent experts in science engaged in experimental

investigation—I asked of each an identical question: How far would your work be inconvenienced if all the literature of your subject should be wiped out prior to the last fifty years? Their answers were instructive. The chemist said scarcely at all: since the literature of modern chemistry is only fifty years old. The geologist: from certain points of view, not much. Yet in an address which he has to deliver in a fortnight on the beginnings of (modern?) geology, the president of the geological society tells me that he has thus far only reached the sixteenth century!

The statistician and geographer: in statistics, little. Early statistics were merely guesswork. But in geography—of course. The entomologist: descriptions of innumerable type species would be lost. We should have to re-establish them by new observations. These would be easier than the original, and the results perhaps more accurate; but the labor great.

The botanist: in physiological botany, not so much. But in systematic botany we should lose immensely; and throughout it is unsafe to ignore even the ancients; and it may be wasteful. Old Theophrastus, for instance. Some years ago we transplanted Smyrna figs to California. They didn't flourish, and we were puzzled to know why, until we discovered that while we had imported both the male and the female stock, we had failed to import the little insects which unite them by carrying the pollen from the one to the other. Later we did so unite them, and there resulted a progeny surpassing that of Smyrna itself. Now had we begun by consulting Theophrastus we should have been saved some pains, for that old botanist, twenty-three centuries ago, asserted the bi-gender of plants upon which the need of caprification depends.

[It was Theophrastus, by the way, who, in regarding the flower but as a metamorphosed, leafy branch, anticipated an anthogeny of which Goethe and Linnæus each supposed himself the discoverer. As has been remarked of him: "like his class in all ages [he] is likely to be correct in what he affirms [though] wrong in that which he denies."*]

The geodesist: why, there are so many considerations. In mathematics, of course, we need all. In astronomy we use still the earliest observations in determining the secular variations of the stars. And even in geodesy our observations now cover a larger area, and our instruments are more perfect. But the old induction based on the smaller area may be just as good. Take Pratt's theory of isostacy—of hydrostatic equilibrium. It was put forward sixty years ago by an English archdeacon, but it lay unregarded until in 1900 our Coast Survey revived it. The service of our government in doing so and in applying it has been declared by a foremost authority † to have introduced a new epoch in the science of geodesy.

The geophysicist: The literature of mathematics, at least beginning with Newton, is indispensable. No, the "leading treatises" alone won't answer. You never can tell what may not be hidden away in the others. In 1889 Joly undertook to estimate the age of the ocean by the amount of salt which it contains. The method was supposed a new one, though based on a theory put forth by Reade in 1876. But I recently dug out of the transactions of the Philosophical Society—way back in 1715—a paper by Halley, in which he advanced it two centuries ago. The early work of Kant in physics lay unregarded for generations, but it is now seen to have been of prime importance. And he concluded—largely: "No man can touch the spirit of his science who does not study its past."

I recalled this remark when I came upon the engineer. He was engaged in estimating the dimension of an inter-oceanic canal that should accommodate the maximum vessel of the future; but by way of preliminary he was poring over the old files of Lloyd's Register. "I always begin a calculation for the future," he observed, "by a study of the past."

Now these men, whose names would be familiar to you, are engaged in practical investigations of first importance—in applied science—and it was in relation to these that they considered the question.

In every experimental investigation there comes a point at which an hypothesis is necessary. And in the formulation of such an hypothesis it may be by no means a matter of indifference that there have been other hypotheses in the same field. They may have been based upon an entirely different set of data; but this will not necessarily invalidate them, since Nature is one, its laws constant. The previous observer may have been equipped with only inferior apparatus. But while the observation itself may depend for its accuracy

* Greene, "Landmarks of botanical history."

† Helmuth.

upon some physical apparatus, and for its completeness upon facilities only recent, the generalization from it—the hypothesis—must involve the application of an apparatus not physical. It involves the judgment, the intelligence, the power of generalization of the man himself. And however ill-equipped his predecessors in other respects, their power of generalization may have been even superior to his. Is not the history of science, indeed, teeming with instances where a master mind, on insufficient data, has put forth a generalization which later investigation has but served to corroborate? The defect of his apparatus has been made good by the largeness of his vision.

So the later investigator cannot safely ignore him—cannot, even as an investigator. When Bacon had published his "Novum organum," his cousin, Sir Thomas Bodley, wrote to him in admiration, but also in part protest: "Now in case we should concur to do as you advise, which is, to renounce our common Notions, and cancel all our Theorems, Axioms, Rules, and Tenents, and to come as Babes, *ad Regnum Naturæ*, as we are willed by Scripture to come *ad Regnum Cœlorum;* there is nothing more certain to my Understanding than that it would instantly bring us to Barbarism, and after many thousand Years, leave us more unprovided of Theorical Furniture than we are at this present; for it were indeed to become very Babes, *Tabula Rasa*, when we shall keep no Impression of any former Principles, but be driven to begin the World again."

Of the literature of "pure" science—of the philosophical sciences, of the theoretical side (for there must be one) of the applied sciences,—it is not, therefore, the scientist himself who questions the enduring value. And when from an investigation in his science or art he turns to the study of its history—and if his object be a complete culture in it he must do so—his interest in the past literature of it becomes keen and exacting. He must know the state of it at each particular epoch, the boundaries of it as represented by the facts then known, the scientific influence of it as represented by the opinions—of experts—then held, and even its actuating influence upon affairs, to be inferred through the popular exposition of it in literature merely secondary—what Bacon has entitled "distilled literature"—even though, as he remarks, this, like the common distilled waters, has become vapid after being opened by the generation for whom it was produced.

But among the sciences is history itself, in its conventional sense. The conception of it as concerned only with the picturesque among personages, and the unusual or catastrophic among events has passed. It is now concerned with *all* human phenomena; it recognizes that in events a trivial incident may be a prime cause; and that the most insignificant form may contain decisive evidence. Hume observed that the Reformation in England would have been prevented if a person who carried a particular letter from Henry VIII. to the Pope had not been detained by an unforeseen accident; and Priestley added that a stone thrown a little harder at Mahomet in a certain battle would have given a different turn to the history of the East; and that a pair of gloves of a particular fashion, which the Duchess of Marlborough refused Queen Anne, and a glass of water which, by an affected mistake, she let fall in her presence upon Lady Masham's gown, changed the face of affairs in Europe.

In these days of "punctilious antiquarian realism," remarks Fiske, the scientific historian seeks to trace the silent operation of common and familiar facts. "What should we say of the botanist who should confine himself to jacqueminot roses and neglect what gardeners call weeds? How far would the ornithologist get who should study only nightingales and birds of paradise?"

"The modern historian must go to the original sources of information, to the statutes, the diplomatic correspondence, the reports and general orders of commanding officers, the records of debates in councils and parliaments, ships' log-books, political pamphlets, printed sermons, contemporary memoirs, private diaries and letters, newspapers, broadsides and placards, even perhaps to worm-eaten account books and files of receipts. The historian has not found the true path until he has learned to ransack such records of the past with the same untiring zeal that animates a detective officer in seeking the hidden evidences of crime.

"A few years ago," adds he, "I showed, by a comparison of extracts from old Spanish account books, that the younger Pinzon, the commander of Columbus' smallest caravel in 1492, was not absent from Spain during the

year 1506; and this little point went a long way toward settling two or three important historical questions.

"A certain beautiful map, made in Lisbon between September 7 and November 19, 1502, has been lying now for nearly four centuries in the Ducal Library at Modena, where it was left by the husband of Lucretia Borgia. About fifteen years ago it was noticed that this map contains a delineation of the peninsula of Florida, with twenty-two Spanish names on the coast, several of them misunderstood and deformed by the Portuguese draughtsman. As this is positive proof that Florida was visited by Spaniards before September 7, 1502, the long-neglected map has suddenly become a historical document of the first importance."

But indeed to us librarians the experience, or rather the observation, of the apparently insignificant suddenly become important; of the apparently dead on our shelves suddenly revived, is so profuse that I might exhaust my time with examples. A fugitive leaf—a mere note making an appointment—recently established the fact that George Bancroft was the author of Johnson's inaugural address. An atlas of 1867—a mere popular atlas, long obsolete, of no present use to tourist, to settler or to merchant, received through copyright, and which had lain unused upon our shelves during two generations—settled in favor of the government a suit for Indian depredations involving a quarter of a million dollars. Other ancient maps defining what were "swamp lands" in a certain section of Oregon in 1860, others indicating what was the meaning of the phrase, "mean high-water mark"—in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in the seventeenth century—have gone to the determination of present property rights of large value.

Such use of such material is something nearer than historical; it is, in the market sense, practical. And the experience of it conserves our respect for even a shelf of old directories. Could anything seem to the casual more "dead" than a file of old directories? Yet not merely for the local historian and the genealogist, but for the lawyer, they may contain data of decisive importance; and they may represent the only survival of it. For mere aspect, as they stand on the shelves, could anything seem deader than many of the items to which Fiske gives first rank as source material—records of debates, ships' log books, newspapers, broadsides and placards, worm-eaten account books and files of receipts?

In truth, they *are* dead, in the sense in which the facts themselves, of the past, are dead. For "facts," remarks Royce, "are not of themselves data. They become data only as they find a response in the man who uses them." "The scholar," says Emerson, "is the selecting principle." And it is not the "immortalizing finger" of the author, but the vitalizing touch of the historian and philosopher which gives them life. And it does not dispose of them to distinguish them as the field of the archæologist or antiquarian—or as within the particular domain of law, trade, the arts, religion, philosophy, or the sciences called social; if they are embodied in literary form, it is the library which must conserve them.

What, however, of the mass of books, void of any fact which could influence action or interest history, void of opinion, except the most trivial or fantastic, unworthy as literature and ignoble in form—perhaps even ignoble in purpose? Shall we contend for the preservation of all such? Certainly not—*most* certainly not in all libraries of whatever type. It is merely a principle that I am emphasizing—a tendency that I seek to explain—the variety of need to be considered, of utility to be regarded. There are so many points of view, so many angles of approach. Who shall say that any of them are to be disregarded? In 1827 appeared in London a few numbers of a periodical called *Stockdale's Budget*, now sought and prized by collectors. Stockdale was an unprincipled scoundrel, and his *Budget* a scurrilous sheet. Yet in 1860 these numbers established the fact that Shelley wrote the romance of St. Irvyne.

Of what consequence is it that Shelley wrote the romance of St. Irvyne? Well, really—

There is a point at which justification upon ground of mere "utility" must pause. Beyond that, one can only say of a particular item that it appeals in some way—not wholly unworthy—to some interest of some person. His interest may not be "practical," in the sense that it affects his vocation. It may represent with him only an avocation. It may, nevertheless, be influential upon his conduct towards men and affairs. It may be a mere fancy for the unusual, the rare, the curious. It may, nevertheless, be sincere, and the more potent with him as a man and a citizen, just in pro-

portion as it is foreign to the mere "business" of his life. His regard for it is proved by his readiness to convert into it the proceeds of his business. And who are they among us who are giving this proof? Notably the men of business, who, all over the country, and particularly in the West, are spending large sums in the acquisition of just this sort of material; of everything, however insignificant in form, relating to one episode in history, one phase in literature, everything, however trivial, as literature, by or relating to a particular author. And not merely the substance of it, but the varying forms; counting precious the most minute variations in height or width of the page, the imprint, even a misprint, which from every other standpoint is but a blemish; and estimating the "original covers," even of the flimsiest paper and most mediocre design, far beyond the most sumptuous of modern rebinding. If you asked them the "utility" of these differences, they would be puzzled to explain. Yet they value them in that which is to them the most practical measure of value—money itself. They pay £15 for a Pickwick in the original parts and only £3 for one finely bound; £570 for a Kilmarnock Burns in the original blue paper, and only £50 for one sumptuously bound; £16 for Pine's Horace, with *"post. est"* on the medal, and only £4 for a copy where the error was corrected to *"potest"*; $4500 for the first edition of Gray's Elegy, with the misprint, "wrote," in the title; only $4 for the second edition, and less for the third, where the misprint was corrected. In 1808 a boy of thirteen published at Boston a short satire in verse, entitled the "Embargo." A year later he enlarged and corrected it in a second edition. By every "sensible" measure of utility the second edition should be worth more than the first; but the highest price which it has brought is $230; while a collector last year paid $3350 for a copy of the first (which, as the sale was at auction, means that at least one other collector would have paid only a trifle less).

Now, it is not the bibliographers, the historians, the men of letters, or the men of science who are doing this sort of thing; it is the men of business. And they are doing it not merely because they have the money for it, but because they joy in it, and are prouder of the results than of any of their achievements in business. And among the possible critics of overinclusiveness in a library, I fancy that you would rarely find an American business man who has ever "collected" on his own account.

There are so many points of view. Some sixty years ago the foremost of librarians was called upon to defend his administration of what is now the foremost of libraries. I mean, of course, the British Museum. The critics of the collections were numerous (though none of them, it may be observed, business men), and each complained of the defects in the literature of his specialty. The scientist missed a treatise on heat and any complete edition of Wordsworth, the naturalist a certain work on Russian fossils, the theologian Orlandi's "History of the Jesuits," the historian-essayist any early copy of the "Beggar's Opera" and any edition of Cocker's "Arithmetic earlier" than the 50th; the man of letters, the best edition of Thomson's "Seasons"; the bibliographer, the 1682 edition of the "Opuscula" of Morinus. Each complained of defects in his own field, but no one of them of excess in any other. So that Panizzi was able to claim, as he cleverly did, that the very universality of the complaints was proof of the impartiality of his selections, for had any one specialist expressed himself as completely satisfied, it would prove that the others had been unfairly dealt with. Adding the complaints together, they could be satisfied only by a collection completely comprehensive, nine-tenths of which would have been useless, and a large fraction of which must have seemed futile to any one of the complainants.

Yet only Carlyle hinted at the possibility of an excess—at the dangers of inclusion. "Selection," he remarked, "is of much more importance than formerly. If a man went out and collected everything he heard a noise about he would make a frightful mess of it in the end" Did he not think that for a national collection universality was important? Not quite the most important. If he saw a book decidedly bad, or false, he would do everything he could to prevent its being read by any human being. But a book that he would condemn, another might approve? Doubtless, but he would be in a very poor way if he did not know his own mind about it and were not ready to act on his opinion. Certainly no work coming from the realms of darkness ought to be sent up to the realms of day and allowed to do evil to the sons of men.

if it can be hindered. But should not the library of the Museum strive to suit people of all classes of opinion? "Yes," he conceded, " and I should be very catholic, much more so, perhaps, than you expect. Where I found any kind of intellect exercised, even though the man were a blockhead, if he was trying to do his best I would not reject his book. But where a man was a quack, and his work was decidedly bad, I should consider I was doing God service, and the poor man himself service, in extinguishing such a book."

A librarian, according to Carlyle, must have an opinion and act on it. The result may be a collection of sound merit above the average. But what of the function of the library to furnish the material upon which other men may form their own opinions? Will they be content to accept the dried results of his? Is it well that they should? In 1611, Sir Thomas Bodley wrote to his librarian at Oxford: "I can see no good reason to alter my opinion, for excluding such Books as Almanacks, Plays, and an infinite Number, that are daily Printed, of very unworthy matters; and handling, such as, methinks, both the Keeper and Undertaker should Disdain to seek out, to deliver to any Man. Haply some Plays may be worthy the Keeping: But hardly one in Forty. For it is not alike in English Plays, and others of other Nations: Because they are most esteemed, for learning the languages, and many of them compiled, by Men of great Fame, for Wisdom and Learning: which is seldom or never here among us."

Among the plays thus barred appeared in the year of this letter two by a certain William Shakespeare; and in the decade during which the rule of exclusion operated, no less than three-fourths of the efforts of this dubious playwright were cast by a dubious press upon a more dubious public—not to mention effusions of the mediocrities in even less esteem: Chapman, Heywood, Middleton, Marston, Marlowe, Beaumont and Fletcher!

Of the five British libraries entitled to free copies of every current British publication, only the British Museum receives its copy automatically; the other four make requisition for theirs. Among the authors whom one of these four did not deem worthy of inclusion were Shelley, Scott, Wordsworth, Cobbett, and Brougham.

In 1853 a certain romance was reviewed with a somewhat grudging indulgence as follows: "In our opinion, the book is anything but a failure; . . . but as the action is laid in past times, it cannot have the freshness and truth of a novel relating to the present day. . . . The story is a little too intricate, and not overinteresting."

Can you recognize Henry Esmond in this characterization?

So precarious may be a negative based upon personal contemporary opinion. A negative yielding to the partisan opinion of others may be equally so. In 1810 the Ballantynes of Edinburgh refused even to publish Shelley's "Wandering Jew," because the "Lady of the Lake" had been denounced for its "atheistical doctrines."

And the librarian, who, without the mind and vision of Carlyle, should set himself summarily to distinguish the bad from the good, the false from the true in literature generally, would indeed have an anxious task. Unhappy his case when the next Carlyle comes to demand an accounting from him. For the very quackeries which he had extinguished might be the very raw material of this new Carlyle's meditations; and for that matter were probably of the old Carlyle's, for how else could he have written "Sartor Resartus"?

"A mixture of a lie," remarks Bacon, "doth ever add pleasure. Doth any man doubt that if there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds of a number of men poor, shrunken things, full of melancholy indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves? . . . No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth . . . and to see the errors, the wanderings, and mists, and tempests in the vale below; so always that this prospect be with pity, and not with swelling or pride."

So that it be with pity. With Carlyle it was mainly with wrath. And the philosophy which regards the heroic alone as worthy of study and esteem would seem to have its perilous counterpart in that pragmatic philosophy of to-day which would seem to regard only success. But according to Royce, our foremost pragmatist — William James — was ever impatient of such an interpretation. "He, too, had his fondness for what he regarded as efficiency; . . . but he also loved those who are weak in the eyes of the present world—the religious geniuses, the unpopular inquirers,

the noble outcasts. Too much worldly success on the part of men of ideas, easily alienated him."

If such a tender spirit should move an apostle of efficiency in his regard of the feeble and the failures among men, may it not justly move us in our regard of the feeble and the failures among books? May it not healthily promote those sympathies which are the condition of tolerance? May it not enlarge our understandings? May it not diversify our appreciations? "When a talent comes by which I cannot appreciate and other men can, I instantly am their inferior." When a defect—a failure—droops by which wins my neighbor's understanding pity and not mine, I instantly am his inferior.

A case overargued defeats itself. And this case would be overargued if it should seem to contend for the absolute inclusion in a library of everything in print. There is nothing so sacred in mere type that it will in itself sanctify an utterance which would be trivial in the laboratory, unpractical in the shop, witless in the salon, or from which we would turn disgusted on the street. The license to print has in all times been misused by man to exploit the vicious in him as well as the ennobling; to advertise that which he shares with the beasts as well as that which, by endeavor, he may share with God. And the only excuse for the retention of such expressions in a library is the need of the sociologist to study their influence upon insanity and criminology. They would be retained as the so-called "crank literature" is retained, the books which will undertake to square the circle, demonstrate perpetual motion and prove the earth not a globe; they would be retained as material for the study of pathology, these of the human mind, those of the human soul.

But excluding these, there remain few, indeed, not completely repetitious, for which, from some point of view, a case could not be made out. If their interest is small to science, it may be great to history; if small to the man of letters, considering values merely literary, it may be great to the bibliographer and collector, considering idiosyncrasies of mere form. And while the claims of these various interests may differ in rank, no one of them can be utterly disregarded. And the library which is to offer the resource not merely for instruction, but for culture, and not merely for general culture, but for the particular cultures that are the aim of far-reaching scholarship, must recognize them all.

In recognizing even history in its simplest sense, it will recognize them all; for that term will embrace the literary record of all that man has done, felt and thought, in each of his moods or activities. And the service of such a library will be something larger than the response to a particular inquiry. Its collection will be a monument, not partial nor inorganic, but complete and organic. And it will exercise a salutary influence as such. It will teach lessons of patience to a people temperamentally impatient; it will influence to caution, against the tendency of every era to embark upon hasty opinion; it will induce respect for the past and for the peoples beyond our gates; it will aid to a sense of proportion against the tendency of any present age to be exorbitant; stimulating effort by examples of success, it will yet encourage tolerance by tenderness for failure. It will cultivate the imagination, necessary even in the business of a people given to business; and it will healthily promote humor. All these, in addition to its service in advancing science, in diffusing knowledge and in inspiring sound sentiment.

In a democracy, such an influence is of the greatest import, since no form of society is so cocksure in its opinions, so hasty in action upon them; none so careless of the experience of the past, or of the example of others; none so intolerant. I will not say none with so little sense of humor, for a sense of humor is, in fact, an existing asset of our particular democracy, tending to conservatism, as well as tolerance. It is, indeed, so precious an asset that it must be cultivated with every resource at our command. We must give it the wherewithal to feed upon; and books offer this as no other material whatsoever.

So, whatever may be the limitations of our ordinary popular libraries, our research libraries include an ulterior service of the largest practical importance. Fortunate if they are located where this ulterior service may be rendered not merely to the community at large, as a mere incident in competition with the affairs of the day, but to a select body of youth preparing for affairs, upon whom it may exercise its influence at an impressionable age. Fortunate, therefore, your library here which has such an opportunity open to it. We rejoice at what it is; already not merely a good working library, but the most important re-

search library on the Pacific slope, especially for the history of the Pacific slope, and we shall rejoice progressively as it enlarges its domain to cover all literature. We can congratulate you heartily upon the new building which recognizes its functions and provides for its present service. And when that building shall prove insufficient, as we trust it will, we are confident that you will provide ungrudgingly for an expansion of it. We hope you will not hesitate on the ground that the collections could then be proved to contain much from a narrow test of utility "worthless," and that might, therefore, be discarded as obsolete machinery is discarded in a factory or obsolete apparatus in a laboratory. For the analogy between books and apparatus is but a partial and misleading one. There is profit still in that injunction laid by old Thomas Hollis upon the librarian of Harvard two centuries ago: "If you must make place for some of the more modern books, it is easy to remove some of the others to another place, but not to sell any. *They are devoted.*" Nor need the considerations of space and expense be prohibitory; for a hundred million books could be housed, with full facilities of access, on an ordinary city square, and no present library has over a twenty-fifth of that number. Nor would the cost of housing them exceed the cost of two battleships. Yet, and I need scarcely add, we would not urge you to include in your collection *every* book printed. We would have you take due account of the other research collections throughout the country, including those at Washington, which may be drawn upon freely in a very special need. We would, on the contrary, urge you to promote, by your own example and influence, a specialization among our research libraries, which, enabling each to devote a *distinctive* effort to certain departments of literature, will insure an aggregate of collections calculated to respond in the amplest way to the needs of American scholarship. Your process of acquisition must be one of selection. In your specialty—an obvious one, Pacific coast history—you will, of course, be inclusive. Outside of this you will, we hope, be catholic. And any book once on your shelves, we hope you will regard as having gained a title by prescription, which, if not good in a court of law, in the market-place, or even in the laboratory, is sustainable on grounds of sentiment, which form still a leverage for the serviceable action of mankind; in short, that you will extend to even the "dead books" something of that consideration which inspired the youth of Athens when he took oath "not to forsake the temples where [his] fathers worshipped."

A CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS—ITS SCOPE AND ITS PROBLEMS

By William Stetson Merrill, *Classifier of the Newberry Library, Chicago*

THE ONE-TOPIC BOOK

The subject which I wish to bring to your attention is the question whether the classification of books involves, as an art, any principles which may be stated in general terms; in other words, any principles or rules applicable to the placing of books under any so-called scheme of classification. By a scheme of classification we mean a grouping of the various branches and topics of human knowledge in such a way as to exhibit their mutual relation and proper subordination. Such schemes of arrangement date from the time of the ancient Greeks, and they are still in the making. They differ from one another in nearly every respect save in their aim to present the field of human knowledge as an orderly and complete whole. How, then, we may ask, can any code of rules be drawn up that will show the classifier how to classify in any one of these divergent systems indifferently? This question arises from an incomplete conception of what classification implies.

Classification is both an art and a science. As a science, classification groups the subjects which books treat; as an art, it assigns books to these groups. The question, "What is the best system of arranging books in a library?" is not the theme of our present inquiry. Our question is: What characteristics of a book determine its classification; and in case there are several such marks, how shall the classifier choose between them? This twofold aspect

The first of two lectures delivered before the Library School of the University of Illinois, March 18 and 19, 1912. The second, "The two-topic book," will appear in the June number.

of our subject suggests a division of books for purposes of classification into "one-topic books" and "two-topic books." The latter term is intended to cover not only cases where two topics are treated in the same book, like electricity and magnetism, but cases where the topic treated has such close relations with several branches of knowledge that a decision between two or more places in which a book may well be classed depends upon rather nice considerations.

Every experienced classifier is guided by some principles, whether he has formulated them to himself explicitly and definitely, or merely applies them by a sort of instinct or intuition arising from long practice. Unless a classifier is guided by some such principles, he cannot preserve in his work that consistency and uniformity of procedure which are the best tests of his competency. Until one begins to record decisions made from time to time in classifying books, one hardly realizes how much of system there is in the art. The expert classifier at once discerns those features in a work which are significant for his purpose; the beginner will see so many features that might be significant that he is at a loss which to select; the reader of books without technical training in library methods would be likely, were he asked to class a book, to name merely that feature of the book which interested him. Only the other day a gentleman of fine literary perception asked me if he should find works on early printing in Massachusetts classed under history of that state. On the other hand, a librarian may be equally vague as to the plan of classification used by the large department store in arranging its goods. The manager of a music store told me, not long ago, that the distinction he made between sheet music and book music rested upon the amount of discount allowed the customer. Such a basis of classification was a perfectly practical one for his purpose; but who of us would dream of making a similar distinction?

But let us cease skimming the surface of our inquiry and dip into it. As we are to analyze the art of classifying a book, we shall do well to take up in order various modes of classifying books, beginning with the simplest, based upon obvious points of resemblance between books, and leading up to those complex problems that puzzle even the most competent classifier.

Every system of grouping books is based upon resemblances or likeness; and these resemblances may be of various kinds. Following Dr. Richardson, who has enumerated the ordinary modes in which books are or may be classified, but arranging his modes to suit our immediate purpose, we have the following features by which books may be grouped: (1) size, (2) date, (3) language, (4) binding, (5) literary form, (6) subject, (7) local treatment, (8) readers for whom written. We will consider what characteristics in each case determine the classification of the book by any of these modes and what are the problems peculiar to each. I shall not attempt to *answer* the questions that may arise, save in a tentative way. The purpose of these talks is to introduce the subject of a classifier's code to you, and possibly to the profession at large, and thereby to call forth comment. I may say that my earnest hope is that when once the subject has awakened attention, a committee of the American Library Association may be named to take steps toward compiling a code for classifiers based upon as wide an experience as that which underlies our "Catalog Rules."

KINDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

1. *Size.*—The simplest mode of classifying books is by size. As a general arrangement for a public library, such an arrangement is never used nowadays, save in the case of books above the size of octavo. Folios and sometimes quartos are often, for economy of shelf room, placed on deeper shelves by themselves. Yet they are not strictly classed there. Their location with other books treating of the same subject is marked by a dummy, or else by some device in the call-number which indicates the unusual size of the book. The only question here for the classifier is where to draw the line. Shall the quartos be shelved with the octavos or with the folios? A decision upon this point, based upon the experience of those best qualified to judge, might properly be made a rule.

2. *Date.*—A second and usually a simple mode of arranging books is by date. This, again, is not a usual classification of books, except in the case of (a) incunabula, or books printed before 1500, and (b) scientific books, which are in some libraries subarranged under topics in order of date. The only problem for the classifier is, in the case of incuna-

bula as in the case of size, where to draw the line. Shall the year 1500 be set as the latest date for incunabula, or shall books of somewhat later date, especially issues of special presses, such as the Aldine or Elzevir presses, be classed here rather than with the subject? A ruling upon these points would be of value to classifiers.

3. *Language.*—In popular libraries it is not unusual to arrange books in foreign languages in classes by themselves, calling them French books, German books, and the like. In reference libraries, especially those for the use of investigators, who are presumed to read foreign languages without difficulty, books are usually classed by subject, regardless of the language in which they are written. Works of the imagination are, of course, classified under the several literatures. But the classifier who applies a rule of classing always by subject is sure to meet cases that will make him pause. Shall a version of the Lord's Prayer or selections from the Scriptures, translated into an obscure language of the South Sea Islanders or into an Italian or French patois, be classed with Bible? This book may be one of the few specimens of that literature or dialect that are available to scholars for philological use, taken down, it may be, by some devoted missionary from the lips of his dusky convert. Even the classifier in a scholar's library would sometimes be glad of advice as to where to draw the line in classing books in foreign languages.

4. *Binding.*—Fine specimens of binding may properly be arranged together in a bibliographic museum or in an exhibition of library treasures. Should books so bound be *classed* by binding, or should they only be *shelved* together, their absence under the subject being supplied by a dummy or other device? There seems to be more reason for actually classing extra-fine bindings by themselves, for the reason that these copies will usually be reserved for exhibition purposes and will not be lent or used for reading.

5. *Literary Form.*—Classification by literary form is common enough in every system of classification. Encyclopedias are usually placed with other works of general reference at the beginning of the classification, while cyclopedias of special subjects and periodicals covering a special field are often, especially in closely classified libraries, placed under the subject. In the case of periodicals, the difficulties are (1) to determine what is the scope of the periodical, and (2) to decide whether to class it strictly by the subject or to place it with other periodicals of somewhat wider scope. The title, prospectus, or editorial announcement in a periodical usually define the field which is to be covered by the publication; but articles outside of that field are sometimes admitted, and the scope of the periodical may even change for one reason or another. As periodicals do not "mix" well with other books, the classifier is tempted to group them together whenever he can, but by doing so he sometimes does violence to his principle of close classification. In my own experience, I am frequently puzzled to know what to do with periodicals, often ephemeral in their career, which profess to deal with specific subjects. The real difficulty lies in the uncertainty as to what a periodical is going to do. Lack of support and consequent change of scope, elasticity in the interpretation of its own program, changes of editor, and other vicissitudes are just so many influences that render it unwise to follow the title or the promises of the management too closely in classification. The safer course, in the long run, is to make provision for periodicals only under the larger divisions of a classification, such as history, travel, political science, art, and the like.

Fiction, as a form of literature classed together as such, offers few problems to the classifier, simply because the decision to keep it together is so arbitrarily made. In popular libraries it is not unusual to find even translations of foreign fiction classed with English fiction. A question does arise where to class historical fiction, but this is usually answered by the maker of the classification scheme adopted by the library or by the special needs or ends of the library. The only point that might properly be brought out in our code of practice would be the distinction between fiction and drama. Shall all literature printed in dialogue form be treated as drama? Some short stories, as you know, like Kipling's "Story of the Gadsbys," have the form of drama, but can scarcely be called such. The intent of the author, whether to write a play or a story, is really all that differentiates them; and in this case the intent of the author is apt to be carefully concealed. Classification strictly by the dialogue form is, of course, the easiest for the classifier; but

the reader may not only think differently, but may even ridicule that mode of treating what he deems a story pure and simple. But suppose a novel is dramatized, as many are in these days. Shall we separate the play from the story? I see no other way myself, and let the author catalog show the connection.

Poetry is usually considered a literary form that draws everything into its net for purposes of classification. But if by poetry we mean verse or metrical style of composition of every kind, we can scarcely say that all poetry will be classed by form. Hymns, nursery rhymes, campaign and war songs, librettos of operas, and even local rhymes narrating historical events have each so distinctive a character that many classifiers will prefer to class them under the subject and apart from poetry of the imagination. But this question falls more properly under classification as a science and is for that reason likely to be answered by the maker of the classification in use by the library.

6. *Subject.*—We have now reached that form of classification which to many of you may seem the only one worthy of the name, the grouping of books according to the subject of the book. A classification based upon this feature of a book is indeed the most comprehensive and generally useful of all forms of arrangement. Such a scheme, properly carried out, seems on first acquaintance to possess that finality which the human mind is ever craving for its creations and never attaining. It undoubtedly best serves the purpose of a library, especially of that portion of it which supplies to its readers information, as distinguished from recreation. The aim of classification being, as Dr. Richardson says, to bring like books together, the aim of the classifier who groups books by subject is first to ascertain what is the subject of the book he is to class. The subject of a book is the answer to the query, "What is this book about?" Now, are there any principles of determining what a book is about? Let us see.

A book treats of the rose. Yet to say that this point alone is enough to determine where the book is to be classed is to overlook the fact that the subject of a book is not an isolated thing, considered in itself, but a thing standing in a certain relation to something else or possibly to several other things. Mr. Brown, in his *Subject Classification*, mentions thirteen relations or points of view from which a rose may be considered, and upon its relation will depend whether a book treating of the rose shall be classed in botany, in gardening, in painting, or in heraldry, and so on. By reading the title page and the preface, and by glancing down the table of contents, perhaps, too, by dipping into the text, we determine, in each case, how the topic, "rose," is treated. What we are trying to get at by this procedure is just this: the *intent* of the author in writing the book—his idea or aim. By intent here, I do not mean "motive." An author may write for the purpose of getting money, for fame, or for revenge; that would be his motive. But by "intent" I mean what he is writing about. It is the author's idea of the meaning of his own book that we wish to ascertain first, for it is that which determines the main subject of the book. Pope says, in his Essay on Criticism, "In every work regard the writer's end," a sentiment which might well be taken as a motto by the library classifier. An author occasionally, to be sure, calls his book, *e. g.*, a "contribution to history," when it is really a contribution to economics. It is not this accidental opinion of the author as to the *classification* of his book that I mean we should regard; but we should seek for indications, in the title, in the preface, and in the table of contents, of what the author really has in mind to write about, and that is the criterion by which to class the book under its subject.

Let us take some examples. Larned's "Study of greatness in men" contains mostly biographical matter; yet the aim of the author is to exhibit how this virtue or trait has been illustrated in the history of mankind, and as such the book treats of an ethical topic. Keller's "Homeric society" is, as the author tells us, "a sociological study of the Iliad and Odyssey." It is designed primarily, therefore, to elucidate Homer and not to exhibit early Greek society. Simpson's "Shakespearian punctuation" looks like a treatise on printing. The purpose of the author is, however, to interpret the meaning of the punctuation used in the earliest texts of Shakespeare. "Modern punctuation is," he says, "or, at any rate, attempts to be, logical; the earlier system was mainly rhythmical." Punctuation in Shakespeare originally indicated a certain aspect of versification, and under that topic this book, almost unique of its kind, should by all means be placed. Ferguson's "Hellenistic Athens,

B.C. 323-86," is intended to supply, as the author tells us, a gap in historical literature. By this must be meant a gap in the histories of Athens, not of Greece at large, which latter is amply covered. Hence it is local history.

Books on "Shakespeare's England," "Bozland," and the like are meant primarily to illustrate Shakespeare, Dickens and other authors, and should be classed with literary history and criticism of those authors, although they contain just so much description of places. Yet even here we must distinguish between titles chosen to make a book sell well, *e. g.*, Wright's "Town of Cowper" [*i. e.*, William Cowper, the poet], which is literary and historical associations of Olney, England, under which I have classed it.

One more example, and I am done. "The English Bible in the John Rylands Library, 1525-1640," is a sumptuous bibliography of Bibles in that collection. In the introduction and notes, however, the competent editor has given some very valuable historical data about the versions, which are worth perhaps as much or more than some books devoted to the history of Bible translations. Yet I would class that in bibliography, unless, of course, my system of classification should group the sections, "bibliography of the Bible" and "history of versions," together. Please do not confuse a question of *where* closely related *classes* should be grouped with the question of how to distinguish between *books* destined for one or the other of these related classes.

Such a close distinction as the last may lead some of you to exclaim, at least mentally: "Why this hair-splitting? Class a book where it will be most useful. The only question that a classifier need consider is, Where will this book be most useful." Let me hasten to assure you that I quite share this opinion: usefulness *is* the ultimate test of good classification. The only question is, How shall we render a book most useful? I claim that—speaking generally—we shall render it of most use and value to readers by placing it under that subject which the author sets out to treat, and does treat, after his fashion. In a special library, one devoted to but one or to a few branches of knowledge, other considerations than the one I mention undoubtedly do come in and should come in. A sociological library will place books on ethics under sociology because of their bearing upon social conditions; an historical library will group many books under history of a country that an economic library will classify under economics. But note that this procedure is not a violation of our canon of what constitutes the subject of a book, but it is a grouping *of that subject*, according to the special needs of the library. I contend, then—and on this point alone I am inclined to dogmatize—that the primary purpose of subject classification is best attained (1) by ascertaining the intent of the author, so far as possible; and (2) by considering this intent as defining the subject by which the book should be classed. One modification should be mentioned, however, that besides the subject, should be considered the class of readers for whom the book is intended, if any special class is so intended by the author. This point will be brought out presently.

Usefulness is a term that may be abused. No one would contend that a book should be permanently classed under a topic which happened to be uppermost in the public mind, merely because the book *contained* matter that would be, for the time being, useful to readers on that topic. A book on silver will be useful under politics during a political campaign in which the ratio of 16 to 1 is hotly debated; and the popularity of the public library may wax or wane in proportion as it places together on outside shelves many or few books bearing upon this war-cry from every point of view. But after the smoke of battle clears away this book on silver may be called for under tariff or mining or numismatics, according as popular interest trends. If the intent of the author is to furnish political information, the book belongs under politics, of course; but if the intent of the author is to furnish information about mining or silver money, there the book will be of permanent usefulness. Now, anything may form the subject of a book if an author chooses to write about it. The subject may be a material object, an animal, a human being, a country; it may also be an act, a thought, a relation, an agency, an influence. Obviously, the latter subjects are far more evasive for purposes of classification than the former.

Just at this point is where our canon of subject classification shows its efficiency: the intent of the author is what we must ascertain, and then, no matter how involved the subject may be, we have a clew that will guide us through many a maze. One particu-

larly perplexing field for the classifier is the doctorate dissertation. Topics for research in this field have been gleaned so carefully by past candidates for the coveted doctor's degree that present-day candidates must fall back, forsooth, upon new relations, aspects, influences of the old factors in history and literature. When we come to consider the "two-topic book" we shall see what fruitful examples this field of literature affords us.

7. *Local Treatment.* — The dilemma of whether to class books, first, by subject, and, secondly, by locality, or *vice versa*, which has so long puzzled and divided catalogers, does not present quite the same problem to the classifier. Most classifications are groups of subjects — history, travel, sociology, politics, science, literature — with local subdivisions. Hence the distinction made in the subject catalog between the historical and political sciences, where subjects are grouped under countries and cities, and the natural sciences where places are grouped under subjects, has no place in classification. What does present difficulty is, as in so many other cases, the question of limit—how closely shall the local classification be carried out? Shall we class a book on the accounting system of the United States under Public Finance, United States? Or shall we make local subdivisions under topics of taxation—accounting, sinking fund, income tax, and the like, and class local works there? Is a history of toleration in England to go under Toleration or under Church history, England? There is no doubt that a thoroughgoing close classification by subjects will always consider first the subject of a book, and only secondly its local purview. Toleration is a perfectly definite subject. If we group it with other books on church history we bury it; although, of course, it is not beyond the reach of anyone who will look through all the books on church history until he comes to those confined to the history of toleration. On the other hand, we need not subdivide by countries at all, but may let all books on toleration remain in an alphabet of authors. If our collection becomes large, local subdivision is no more out of place than it is under a broader subject. Usually, the incongruity of such cases appears only while the collection of books gathered at a particular point is small.

Another question connected with local treatment is whether a book shall be considered general in its scope unless it expressly states in the title that it is not. Many books upon sociological topics are based upon local data; yet the bearing of the book is intended to be general. Many works on social conditions, labor, finance, and the like, are of this kind. The conditions illustrated may all be in England or all be in the United States. To search a book for the purpose of ascertaining whether the data are only local or not is both time-consuming and profitless. For what the reader wants are either facts, considered in a general way—whatever be their origin—or else local conditions as such. The title page may usually be trusted to indicate which is the intent of the author in this regard.

A third question connected with local treatment in a somewhat different way is that of classifying localities, once independent, which have in later years been incorporated in larger wholes. For example, the kingdom of Aragon and Leon, which afterwards, with Castile, became the kingdom of Spain. Is a history of Aragon before the fifteenth century local history, or is it a period in the history of Spain? Poland is another case. Our system of classification may decide that question for us. If it does not, the general principle of giving preference to the specific over the general heading would lead us to put the history of Aragon, Leon and Poland under each country, respectively, and reserve the earlier period of the inclusive countries only for collective works.

A fourth question is: Shall local events always be treated in a local way? For example, a battle is a local event, but it is also a link in the chain of events that make up a war, and a war is usually a national, not a local, affair. Hence we usually class battles, sieges, regimental histories, fortifications, harbor works, and other factors of national import, under wars or military art, or under national public works of defense and commerce, and not under the places where they occur or are located. On the other hand, the history of the part taken by a state in the American Civil War is state history strictly, unless, indeed, it is a mere roster of the state's regiments. In one case the state is the unit; in regimental histories, the army corps is the unit. Another example is "Sussex in the great Civil War," a contribution, no doubt, to the history of the rebellion in England, but circumscribed by the part taken by Sussex in

these events. I should class this, therefore, under Sussex.

A fifth question is: Shall descriptions of individual buildings be classed with architecture or with local description of the towns or cities where they are situated? Mr. Brown, in the introduction to his "Subject Classification," makes an earnest plea to class them under travel, on the ground, as he says, that interest in local buildings is, in nine cases out of ten, historical, archæological and local, and only in the tenth case is it architectural. He might have added that a description of a city is largely a description of its various buildings; and, in fact, herein lies the reason for including *general* descriptions of buildings along with general descriptions of places. A history of Westminster Abbey is *not* an architectural work, and for that reason it does not necessarily go with other works which are devoted to the architectural description of buildings. A work on Longfellow's historic mansion in Cambridge, associated, as it is, with Washington and the poet Longfellow, is obviously historical, and not architectural. There can be no question of inconsistency, therefore, in treating general descriptions of buildings like general descriptions of cities, which are so largely mere collections of buildings, and classing such descriptions in travel, reserving only strictly architectural treatises for the class Architecture.

8. *Persons for whom written.*—Lastly, we have a classification of books according to the class of reader for whom the book is intended. This section will include books of very diverse character; it really is not one section at all, but as many sections as there are classes of readers. First, we have books written for children, which may, indeed, be classed by subject, but are marked with some symbol to show that they are juveniles. Secondly, we have books for the blind, printed in special type, and for obvious reasons of no use to any readers but the blind and those interested in them. Thirdly, we have books written on special subjects in a special way, adapting them for the use of certain people or for professional students: *e. g.*, "Mathematics for electricians," "Journalism for women." Here the intent of the author is clearly defined by the use to which he expects his work to be put, and as such the subject must be grouped by that intent.

Mathematics for electricians goes, without question, under electric arts (or electricity), and not under mathematics; its form, extent and application are all determined by the uses which are to be made of the book, and the mathematician has no claim upon it, nor has he any special interest in such a book.

So a writer upon journalism for women has in mind the woman writer, her needs, her opportunities or her limitations; thence the subject of the book is not journalism, but woman pursuing journalism as a vocation, and as such it belongs under Woman. "Manual of wireless telegraphy for naval statisticians" is a title combining three topics, namely, (1) telegraphy, (2) naval art, and (3) statistics. But as telegraphy and statistics are treated only for their bearings upon naval art, the book should be classed under naval art, or a subdivision of it.

We have as yet said nothing of those difficult problems that arise when a book seems to fit equally well in either of two places in the classification, and yet must be placed, for physical reasons, in only one.

THE CHILDREN'S SHARE IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Miss Jessie M. Carson, *Children's Librarian, Tacoma Public Library*

When one considers the unconscious egotism of childhood, which recognizes no limitations to its privileges, it is hard to decide definitely a child's share in anything. And when one scrutinizes the organization of a modern progressive library, one sees the children's work passing so smoothly into the adult that it is difficult to discover where the one ends and the other begins. But, though library work as a whole presents a complete organization, the many sides of it are pretty clearly marked in the minds of librarians.

Perhaps the first questions that need to be considered are: when the need for library work for children was first felt, and what suggested it. These questions necessitate going

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back a few years into the history of education. The old-fashioned idea of the child was that he should be seen and not heard. His existence as an individual was not recognized; his natural desires were ignored; the necessity for right training in youth was yet to be appreciated. While this idea of childhood was in vogue, there was a similar old-fashioned conception of the library. It was supposed to be a storehouse of knowledge for scholars, and it gave cold welcome to the majority. The collecting of books was the primary object, while their use was of secondary importance.

But such a narrow conception of things could not continue. There was a growing interest along all lines of discovery and research. Nations began to wake up to the fact that for their future strength the right training of youth was a vital necessity. Very soon this forced educators to consider more particularly the psychology of childhood, and the education of the child became of greater importance.

More schools, and broader education meant more books. Authors sprang up in every direction, and books on education appeared in rapid succession. There was danger that the child would be educated to death. Teachers, as well as scholars, began to turn to the library for help, and it was this demand of the new education that first opened the doors of the old library. In responding, the library became an active part of the general scheme of education. Old traditions were passing away. The mere storing of books was no longer the only library ideal, and the dissemination of knowledge became of primary importance. When the library recognized that it was an educative agency, the present-day work with the children was foreshadowed, the most vital expression of which is shown in the modern coöperation of school and library. It appears that the first person who felt the need of a special library for children was a teacher, not a librarian.

The way the library met the new demand was characteristic of its conservative nature. It did not throw open its doors all at once. The response was very gradual. It first extended its privileges to teachers. But with the great output of literature for children, many books found their way to the library shelves, perhaps first as gifts. As the presence of anything usually creates a demand for it, the children soon followed the books, and with the new place awarded the child educationally, he finally gained admittance to the library as a borrower.

CHILDREN IN THE LIBRARY

The first development of children's work in the library was a children's corner, more or less designed to keep them out of the way of the adults. Gradually the books most suitable for them were taken from the adult shelves and put in this new corner. Sometimes partitions were put up more definitely to confine the children to their own place.

But, later, the corner became crowded, and then the children, with their few books, were relegated to some unused room, often located on the third floor or in the basement, perhaps even the cellar. This room was usually partly supervised by the most interested adult assistant, and frequently was open only a few hours on certain days. Also, the age limit debarred the younger readers from borrowing books.

The demand, however, grew more and more insistent. More children came, more time had to be given by an assistant, more books had to be bought; and then the question arose as to what books were suitable. Soon came the conviction that the assistant must have some special knowledge of child nature and juvenile literature, and thus developed the need for trained children's workers.

The extension of library privileges to children began little more than twenty years ago. No longer is the library satisfied to be merely a repository of knowledge or to serve only those who are eager to use it, but it is anxious to encourage everybody and to inspire them to the point of appreciation. You no longer see such legends as "No dogs or children allowed," but instead, most public libraries to-day have beautiful, well-equipped children's rooms, with trained children's librarians. The books are accessible to all alike, rich or poor. The present successful policy of extending library privileges to every part of the community has been largely inspired by work with children.

And now let us see what has really been accomplished for children. Children's work in many of the larger cities of the United States is now very completely organized. The organization is composed, first, of an administrative department in the central library, from which all the work in the whole library sys-

tem is directed. This department studies the conditions of its particular city and develops the work along the lines that fit its particular needs, the ultimate object being to get the best books to all the children with as little cost and red tape as possible. It supervises the selection of books, organizes distributing centers, and, in some places, trains its assistants. It operates a children's room in the central library, which should have a model collection of carefully chosen children's books and all the delightful adjuncts of a children's room.

WORK IN BRANCH LIBRARIES

Next in importance come the children's rooms in the branch libraries. It is in these smaller buildings, with their more informal and neighborly spirit, that the most attractive children's room work is done. These rooms tell their own story at a glance. Here one finds little chairs placed round low tables, low shelves filled with gayly bound books, which bring within reach of the smallest child the wonder tales he loves. This is where one finds daring bits of color calling attention to carefully selected and annotated lists of books posted on bulletin boards, and artistically made table lists, containing fewer titles, which are placed with the books on certain tables where the children can read the annotations and examine the books while comfortably seated. Upon the walls there may be copies of the masterpieces of art most suitable for children and which are a constant source of culture and refinement. A cozy, homelike atmosphere is given by the simple flowers of the season, which are often brought to the library by the children. The influence of these rooms unconsciously encourages cleanliness, courtesy and respect for one's self and others, and when supervised by a sympathetic and sane-minded woman, they will have a strong, fine and far-reaching influence over the children's lives.

The children's librarians do not limit their influence to these rooms, but they go out into their districts to study their needs. They visit classrooms and keep in touch with teachers. They visit the homes to see their condition and to get acquainted with the parents. Such knowledge assists them in doing their work more intelligently.

The main and branch children's rooms illustrate the work done *in* the library, which is only *one* part of what the children's department is trying to accomplish. The children's librarians in the central and branch libraries give to the schoolwork in their various districts the personal touch necessary to give it vitality. But this part of children's work is usually organized into a department all its own, with a supervisor who devotes all her time to the needs of schools. And the most important part of children's work is the coöperation of school and library. "By common consent the supreme thing in education is the building of character," and there is now no difference of opinion in the minds of intelligent people that reading plays a large share in the fixing of ideals and the forming of character. The point to decide is what part in education the library plays. In reading what many library and school authorities think on this subject, it is not difficult to discover the common thought of all. The schools must provide the reader and the library the reading matter. There is, then, no duplication of work or expense. The chief work of the school is to train the child to think and read, and the important feature of the library is to examine, read, select and make lists of the best books for him to read. When he is taught to think and read, he must be given something to read and think about that is worth while, or he will find it elsewhere and in a form most pernicious.

WORK IN SCHOOLS

Of first importance is the influence of the teacher. She has a small group of the same children for a long period of time, and she gains a knowledge of each child that the librarian cannot. So she must be the first to start him in the right direction. She teaches and inspires him to read, gives him his first book and tells him where he can get the next good one. In other words, she gives him his first desire for the library. Good school libraries with trained librarians are good things and necessary in large high schools, for much of the reading for English courses must be done in school hours, and a large duplication of certain books required in reading courses puts it out of the power of a public library to supply the demand. Also, the growing importance of teaching children the use of reference books in school often demands a school library. But such a library should be connected definitely in some way with the public library, so that the student may fully realize that it

is only a smaller library leading to the larger one. However, the public library certainly should do the work where it can, as in the grade schools, first because it saves expense, and also because it is necessary to train the children to come to the public library so they will continue to use it when their school days are over. Training in the use of the library and its books should not be delayed until the high school, but should begin in the grades, so that the child may early learn how to make the most of his library opportunities.

A good plan that has been successfully pursued in one instance is to work out a course of reading, beginning with at least the second grade and continuing through the eighth, the books being provided by the library. This course can contain all the children's classics that a child should have read by the time he has finished the grade school and is ready for his English courses in the high school. These books need to be given to children by someone whose authority they respect and whose advice they are in the habit of taking. There is no one better fitted for that than the teacher. A course of this kind serves three purposes: it provides interesting reading for the reading classes in school in place of the old text-book; it gives the children the world classics they should have at certain ages, and if the teachers connect the books directly with the library it will cultivate the library habit. I have outlined above only what most of the larger cities are doing educationally. To-day the school department of the public library tries to put books in every school in the city—public, private, parochial and Sunday school—in large collections, classroom collections or both. The most successful teachers say that the work does not stop with making good, intelligent readers, but in the cultivation of the imagination by good reading it makes better students along all lines.

HOME LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The next step in carrying good literature to children is found in the home library department. The aim of this department is to reach those children who do not visit the library or go to school, many of whom are at work and most of whom belong to the poorer classes. This department is the real social force of the library, and it should coöperate with all social institutions working for the welfare of the poorer classes. It penetrates into the most sordid parts of the city and puts its small cases of 40 or 50 books in the homes of these poverty-stricken people, and sends a friendly visitor once a week to circulate the books, read or tell stories and play games with the children. This visitor should have a large amount of tact, for people of this type are very liable to think there is an axe to grind somewhere. Poverty and hard conditions prevent these parents from doing much for their children; still, they resent intrusion, and the visitor must be able to make them see that she wants to coöperate with them to help their children. If she has the real social instinct, her interest does not end with books, but she is often able to advise with the mothers on many other subjects that will help make the home conditions easier and brighter. The presence of books in these homes often tempts the older brothers and sisters to read for the first time. Many of the parents cannot speak English, but the children tell them the stories, and finally, as the interest grows, the parents may ask for stories in their own language to read for themselves, and this may be the means of sending them to the nearest branch. We all know that nothing brings greater relief of mind than to lose ourselves in a good story. So we are able to understand what good literature can mean in the homes of these people who are living under such trying conditions. The results are showing that this work is one of the most potent elements in the general movement for social betterment and for the development of civic pride in foreign children.

For the older children in these homes, who have grown away from the home center and who resent parental authority, another side of this division of work has been organized. Reading clubs are established, which meet in all sorts of places, such as schools, bath houses, juvenile courts, newsboys' homes, waiting rooms of messenger boys, and settlement houses. These clubs often include other activities interesting to children, like woodworking, basketry, domestic science or a gymnasium, and they deal most particularly with the restless boys who throng the streets and make trouble because of nothing better to do.

It has been said "The gang spirit is a marked characteristic of boys growing up," and "The gang instinct is a crude expression of the spirit of association and coöperation," therefore everything done for children

at this age should be built upon this fact. Then the gang, with its surplus energy, becomes the club, and as Jacob Riis says, "It is by the boys' club that the street is hardest hit. In the fight for the lad it is that which knocks out the 'gang,' and with its own weapon—the weapon of organization."

In addition to the activities of the home library department, extension work is also carried on in the vacation schools, recreation parks or playgrounds.

BOOK SELECTION

So far, I have tried to describe the division of work in a children's department found necessary for the most successful distribution of the books. First, the main children's room; second, the branch, which reaches farther out into the city; third, the school collection, where every child in school is reached; and last, the library in the home, which is the smallest group that forms a library. Now, I wish to mention the most ideal ways universally used in all these divisions of work to lead children to the best reading. It is of first importance that the whole children's collection be most carefully selected, each book being read by someone in your library or some other library, who knows how to evaluate literature, and all books on special subjects being examined by experts on each subject. The prevalence of library work for children has led publishers, authors and artists to put classics and standard literature, suitable for and claimed by the children, into simple and attractive form. So, much of the best literature is now available for use in the children's room, and it is growing more possible to stick to the best books and duplicate them freely, and buy fewer of the mediocre books. Some of these mediocre books may always be necessary to use as stepping-stones with such children as the home library department reaches, that is, children who have lived on the streets, who have gained a premature knowledge of the darker side of life and who have been tainted with yellow literature. These children have a keen love for the sensational because of the unwholesome environment in which they live, and it is slow work to combat the influences surrounding them. For this reason it is often necessary to lead these children through some of the lesser books to the greater. With such a collection it is possible to turn a child loose to choose his own books, watching that he does not get any too old for him. A means of avoiding this possibility is the separation of books for little children into a corner of their own, which is also an aid in teaching them self-dependence. Fairy tales are usually shelved by themselves, also, such separation facilitating the work at very busy times when the librarian cannot help in the selection of the books.

A more definite means of leading to good books, without the direct suggestion of the librarian, is shown in the illustrated bulletins and table lists. These lists should be short, should contain some very popular books and a few really fine ones. The illustrations calling attention to these lists should be striking and in good taste, and the books should be shelved beneath or near the lists.

PERSONAL DIRECTION OF READING

But the most telling way to direct children's reading is through the personal element. Children need and invite sincere suggestion, and this can be given very successfully in the reading circle.

The principal thing here is to get hold of the right leader. He must be a good reader, a good friend, a good disciplinarian and very liberal-minded. Such a man or woman can read almost anything to a group of boys or girls. One usually commences with a short story that appeals at once, but the very best prose and poetry can be read, sooner or later. One good reader read the most of Booker Washington's "Up from slavery" to a group of boys from a mill district. A good plan is to get hold of as many copies of a good book as possible, then read one or two chapters from it to your reading circle and let the members finish it themselves. This is a very direct method of introducing the children to good books. A teacher can make a reading circle of her class, select a story from the course of classics suggested above and get fine results.

THE STORY HOUR

The strongest personal means of leading children to good books is found in the story hour. And here, too, the success of the story lies with the story teller. This is not the place to discuss the art of story telling, but only its use in the library.

Story telling in a library is an ideal method of leading to books. It is not for amusement,

it is not to tempt children to come to the library, it is not to help in the discipline. It does all these things, but it must also lead to books, or it is out of place in the library. To do this, the story must be carefully prepared and well told, so that the children are stimulated to read. In small libraries, with few assistants and plenty of work, and no time for preparation, a story hour ought to be postponed till it can be managed in the right way to accomplish reasonable results. Till then it can be included, incidentally, in all school visits; and used in this way, it brings the children to the library. Excellent work has been done through the story hour, especially among the poorer classes, to whom a story is one of their few pleasures. And children have been taught to love Greek and Norse mythology, the Nibelungenlied, King Arthur, Charlemange, and Robin Hood legends, stories of history, story poems, stories from Shakespeare and many others of merit.

The attendance at the story hour in one city from 1900 to 1910 was 269,600. In another city it was 49,048 in one year.

These are the principal ways of leading children to good books, and through them all the children's librarian strives to get acquainted with the individual child to put the right book in his way when he needs it.

In 1906, statistics of children's work were compiled from the 100 largest cities in the United States. In 76 of these cities, children between the ages of 5 and 14 were 16 per cent. of the total population, while the juvenile circulation of the public libraries was 31 per cent. of the whole.

Last year, New York circulated 2,645,708 books just in its children's rooms, while here in the Northwest, where the work is young, Seattle had a total juvenile circulation of 245,241 volumes. Statistics of this kind are not to be ignored, and prove in themselves that library work for children is to be reckoned with.

I have tried to show that the demands of progressive education created a need for library work with children, and its necessity has developed the work into the far-reaching force it is to-day. The facts prove that this work is a recognized factor in the educational life of the present time. Rather than keeping to the subject of its share in the public library, I have wanted to dwell most on its share in public education. For that is how children's library work should be classed in its broadest sense. And by education one does not mean schools and libraries alone, but all the socializing influences as well. Library work with children is one part, as important as any other, of the child's general education.

I believe it is Lord Rosebery who said that "Books are the greatest democratic agent of the world." The library is the repository of this democratic agent; education must disseminate it, and present-day educators must send with it their personal experience and interest to give the vital spark necessary for regeneration. For the part of his life that the child is in school, the children's library is one of the important attributes of his training. When through his early training he should have gained the knowledge and judgment to think and act independently, then he is ready to take his place in the world of men and in the world of adult literature. "The city that cares most for its children will be the greatest city." And caring for children means providing good schools, good libraries, civic centers and trained workers.

Some sentimental and sensational qualities have strayed into library work for children, but librarians are aware of these dangers, and they are being weeded out. We are not out of the experimental stage yet, and as one of the leaders in this work has expressed it: "Just as necessity has produced children's rooms, so necessity will in time show us the right lines along which to proceed in order to produce a sufficiently sane body of doctrine to form a science—or pedagogy—of library work with children."

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1911

From the volumes of published laws of 36 states we find that 25 contain 40 library enactments of more or less importance; 21 of these are in the form of amendments of previous laws, some so slight as to consist in merely changing a business method, the date of an annual report or the amount of an appropriation. These amendments, however, are uniformly in the right direction and plainly show a growth of interest in library matters and an intelligent effort to perfect the systems of the several states in a way to meet the local conditions.

New library laws appear in Florida, Idaho and North Carolina. Nebraska, repealing former laws on the subject, enacts a new and complete system for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries; and California, repealing its tentative county library law

of 1909, substitutes for it an entirely new act, carefully prepared to meet objections to the earlier law and calculated to carry out more fully the original purpose of supplying the need of a scattered, colonial population in a new state.

These laws claim special attention.

In Florida, a municipal council in a city or town may call an election at which a majority vote may establish a public library and a tax not exceeding 2 mills on a dollar shall thereupon be levied. A library board of five shall be chosen by the council for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, and their successors for five years, and this board must report to the city or town each year. The title to library property shall vest in the library, to be held by them in trust for library uses.

In Idaho, a city or village council may establish a public library, levying a tax of 1 mill. The trustees of a rural school district, on petition of 20 electors and after four weeks' notice, shall submit the question of a public library to popular vote. A library shall be in charge of five directors, chosen two for one year, two for two years, and one for three years, their successors to hold for terms of three years. In a city or village, the council elect library directors. In districts, they are chosen by the trustees of the district after a popular vote to establish. Donations to the library to vest title in the board of directors. A subscription library may also be supported by tax upon being made free for public use, but with the condition that its property shall revert to the city or village on its failure to remain free or its ceasing to operate.

In North Carolina, a library proposition must be submitted to the voters of a city or town on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. If a majority so direct the aldermen or town commissioners shall establish a public library and levy a tax not exceeding 10 cents on $100, and not more than 30 cents to each poll. Six trustees shall be appointed by the aldermen or commissioners for terms of two, four and six years, their successors to hold for six years. All library property shall vest in the city or town, and gifts to the library shall be deemed to have been made directly to the city or town. The aldermen or commissioners may contract with a library in the same city or town to provide free library facilities.

The system adopted by Nebraska provides that any city council, board of village trustees, county board or the electors of any township may establish a public library or contract therefor, and levy annually a tax of 3 mills on the dollar. The question of a public library for a county shall first be submitted by the county board to the voters at a general election, and a county tax levy for library purposes shall omit all property in a city, village or township which already maintains a public library. In cities or villages nine library trustees shall be elected by the council or village board in classes of three each for one, two and three years, their successors to hold for terms of three years. Five trustees shall be appointed by a county or township board for one, two, three, four and five years, their successors to hold for terms of five years. A library board may contract with a city council or county or village board or with the board of an adjoining county or school district to furnish library facilities. A district school board may also enter into such a library contract when authorized by vote at the annual meeting of the district.

In the same state, libraries are added to the list of associations, which may become incorporated under the general law.

Nebraska has also established a bureau of legislative reference, including special service on municipal subjects. This is affiliated with the Department of Political Science and Sociology and with the College of law in the University of Nebraska. The regents of the university appoint a director and assistants. The bureau is to report on November 1 in each year, and send a copy of such report to each member of the legislature.

By the county library law of California, the board of county supervisors may establish and maintain at the county seat a free public library, of which they shall be the directors, such library to be for that part of the county which is outside of incorporated cities, towns and districts which maintain for themselves free libraries, and for such additional portions of the county as may elect to become part of the library system.

The supervisors will meet for action on this question only after two weeks' published notice. Municipal councils and boards within the county which maintain free libraries may notify the county board of a desire to become a part or to cease to be a part of the county system, and thus to become liable or not liable for their share of taxation for the purpose, two weeks' public notice of the meeting for action being given in each case.

A county library may be disestablished in the same manner that it was established, on due public notice of the meeting for action. The county board may contract with a city or town or with another county having a library for the extension of its facilities to their own county. The library tax shall not exceed 1 mill on the dollar, and shall be levied only on property within the municipalities or districts included in the county system.

The county librarian shall be appointed for a term of four years by the library board, his qualification having been first approved by a commission of library examiners, consisting of the state librarian and the librarians of the public libraries of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The salary of county librarians, as stated in the law, ranges from $500 to $2400 a year, according to the class to which the county belongs. The state librarian shall supervise

and visit, either in person or by an assistant, each county library, and shall hold annually a convention of county librarians.

In California, also, union high school districts, by a two-thirds vote, may establish public libraries, an election for this purpose having been ordered by the county supervisors on petition of 50 taxpayers who are residents.

In cities not divided into school districts, the library tax is limited to $50 for each 1000 children or each major fraction of 1000 between the ages of 5 and 17, provided the library fund shall equal $10 for each teacher.

In Oregon, also, the county library claims attention. In a county of 50,000 inhabitants, a special tax of 1½ mills may be levied and collected in such parts of the county as the county court may determine in not more than two successive years as a public library fund to erect at the county seat a public library building. The court may contract for the use of such building by a library at the county seat, and may provide that the plans shall be approved by the court.

Here, again, a county may levy ½ mill tax for a public library, and the county court may use this library fund for a public library at the county seat, or the county may contract with any corporation maintaining a public library at the county seat for a library with branches, reading rooms, lectures and museums.

Here, also, the county commissioners may appropriate $200 for farm libraries of agricultural books recommended by the director of the State Agricultural College, to be placed at several points in the county and maintained by established libraries, clubs, etc., without cost to the county. These books are to be free for circulation, kept not longer than 21 days by any reader, and subject to a fine of three times the value of the book for misuse or loss.

In New York, by an amendment to the education law, counties are classed with municipalities which may establish and maintain public libraries or contract for library privileges by the action of their governing boards. But the cost of such a library, for a county, becomes a county charge, without any exemption from tax in the case of communities already having public libraries. For this reason it is scarcely to be expected that the provision for county service will be generally effective. Other legislation in New York includes the creation of the office of supervisor of public records and the establishment of the division of public records and the division of history in the Education Department. By an amendment to its charter, the city of Rochester was authorized to establish a public library, appoint trustees and appropriate $10,000 for beginning the work. The appropriation of $1,250,000 for the restoration of the State Library, after its nearly complete destruction by fire, March 29, 1911, must also be included with the library legislation of the year.

In Indiana there appears a new attempt, as in other states, to reach the scattered homes. By an amendment to the law of township support, its provisions are extended to any neighboring township in the same county. It also provides that the advisory board of a township may levy a library tax without a petition if one-tenth of the families outside the former established limits are users of the library, and requires the library board receiving township support to file a financial report at the end of each year with the township advisory board. Libraries may also be established without an election in townships in which there are no incorporated towns, and two or more townships may unite to establish and maintain a public library. The minimum tax levy is increased from 1/5 to ½ of a mill on the dollar, and the maximum from ½ to 1 mill. The town board may transfer property to the public library board for library purposes.

The Indiana commission adds that the most important legislation on library matters was that providing for a commission to "formulate plans for the celebration of the centennial of the admission of Indiana into the Union by the erection of a state building and its dedication in 1916, to be known as the Indiana Educational Building. The plan of such building shall provide for the proper housing of the State Library and Museum, Public Library Commission and the educational and scientific offices of the state." A report is to be made to the next General Assembly.

The law establishing the legislative reference department of the State Library was amended so as to broaden the scope of its work. It is to collect material on municipal subjects and furnish the same to city and town officers on request. It is also to coöperate with the state educational institutions in any manner approved by the State Library.

The Public Library Commission of Indiana will receive $10,000 instead of $7000 annually for the next two years. An appropriation was made of $100,000 for a library building for Purdue University.

Michigan amends the law for establishment of public libraries by a provision that on petition of 10 per cent. of the electors in any township a meeting of electors shall be held which may contract with any other township, or with any city or village maintaining a free public library for the use of its library privileges. A tax of not more than 1 mill on the dollar may be laid for this purpose, and the contract may be made for three years only.

By another section, 50 voters in a city of 10,000 or less may petition for a vote on the question of providing library facilities, specifying the rate of tax. Thereafter, the library directors shall each year prepare an estimate requiring a tax not exceeding 1 mill on the dollar, and the city council shall cause the amount to be raised.

Michigan also prescribes a penalty of fine or imprisonment for 60 days for defacing or mutilation of a public library book, and of

fine or imprisonment for three months for "taking" such a book without leave. Fines to range from $2 to $100.

In Delaware, the wilful detaining of a public library book is made a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine of from $1 to $25, or by imprisonment for thirty days.

In Vermont, a penalty of $50, one-half to the use of the library, is imposed for removing any book, paper, magazine or document, or art book or picture from a public library without the consent of the librarian. Any vacancy in a local board of library trustees may be filled temporarily by the selectmen of towns, village trustees or the city council.

In this state, also, the amounts of money available for the use of the State Library Commission have been increased. For books in the libraries of the smaller towns, they may spend $1500 instead of $1000; for traveling libraries, $1000 instead of $750; and for expenses of the commission and its secretary, $2500 instead of $2000. The state commission shall provide and care for suitable libraries in the penal and charitable institutions of the state, using $500 for books in 1911 and $200 a year thereafter.

In Rhode Island, the State Board of Education may spend $2000 instead of $1000 annually in visiting and examining the free public libraries and managing the work of traveling libraries.

In Utah, the State Board of Education is to promote the establishment of public libraries and gymnasiums, thus superseding the special Library-Gymnasium Commission. A secretary shall be appointed to work under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction. Expert help may be called in. Actual expenses and salary are paid from the contingent fund.

A public library or gymnasium may be established by a city council or village board of trustees on petition of 10 per cent. of the legal voters (formerly 50 voters). A tax of 3 mills on a dollar may be voted for a public library, or 4 mills for a library and gymnasium combined. The mayor or the president shall appoint six library directors for two, four and six years, their successors to hold for six years, who, with the mayor or president, shall constitute the library board.

Cities and school districts may coöperate and enter into contract for providing library facilities.

In Wisconsin, where the trustees of city libraries have been nine or six in number, there will be in future organizations but five trustees. The mayor or one member from the common council and the city superintendent of schools will be members of the library board, with three others selected by the common council for terms of one, two and three years, respectively, their successors to hold for three years.

In any city now having more than five library trustees, the common council, by a two-thirds vote, may adopt the above plan and put it into operation.

In Washington, a town may vote by ballot to establish a public library, make by-laws for the same and raise $300 for maintenance.

In Kansas, women may vote on establishing and maintaining a public library in cities of the first, second or third class.

In Massachusetts, a free city or town library may loan books to libraries in other cities and towns under the written conditions fixed by the trustees of the library lending the books.

In Missouri, in cities of 75,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, the school board may build in connection with a public library and let out to others for compensation an auditorium or public hall, the rents to be used for books for the public library.

In Oklahoma, in any city of the first class having 1000 colored population, the city council may establish and maintain a separate library and reading-room for the use of colored people.

In Pennsylvania, the State Library is to receive the earliest papers and records of state departments, without limit of time to A.D. 1750, as formerly.

In Iowa, the absence of a library trustee from six consecutive regular meetings of the board, except in the case of sickness or temporary absence from the city, without due explanation, shall render his office vacant.

It is interesting, also, to note the items of appropriation for the Insular Library of Porto Rico. For salary of librarian and assistant, $1200 each. For books, of which one-half are to be in Spanish, $2000. For janitor, $480, and for expenses, $900, making a total of $5780.

W. R. EASTMAN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

ON Charter Day, March 23, the University of California Library was formally opened. The dedicatory ceremonies were brief, consisting of addresses by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Mr. Joseph C. Rowell, librarian of the university; Dr. Herbert Putnam, and Mr. Loring B. Doe, a nephew of Charles Franklin Doe, whose generous bequest made possible the erection of the library. The day ended with a reception to students, faculty, regents and friends of the university, during which all parts of the building were open to general inspection.

In conformity with the architectural plan adopted for the university buildings, the library is of light gray California granite, with red tile roof. It has a structural steel frame, encased in concrete, the piers going down to solid rock. Construction is fireproof throughout, consisting of plaster partitions on metal studs and lath, kalamein or metal-covered wood trim and doors, and metal windows, with wire-glass where especially necessary for fire protection. The floors throughout are

covered with battleship linoleum, United States government standard.

The approach to the building is a low terrace of granite and brick, flanked by ivied parking. Passing between the massive bronze doors and through the white marble vestibule, with its carved bench and tall bronze lamps on either hand, one traverses the main corridor to the staircase, also of white Italian marble. The staircase divides at a landing a few steps above floor level. At this landing, on the wall facing the entrance, is the following inscription in brass letters against a marble background:

THIS BUILDING
IS A MEMORIAL TO
CHARLES FRANKLIN DOE
MCMX

Ascending the staircase, one enters the delivery hall, considered by many the most beautiful room in the building. The buff-tinted walls are paneled and adorned with a series of beautifully moulded arches in caen stone; the eight central pillars and the connecting cornices are of the same material. In the center of the north wall are the great bronze doors opening into the reading-room; opposite are the beautifully carved marble and the delicate bronze grillwork of the loan desk, closing the entrance to the stack. Light is received through skylights and from a series of handsome bronze lamps, suspended by chains from the ceiling. At the west end of the hall is the library catalog; at the opposite end the depository catalog, containing, in addition to the Library of Congress cards, sets from Harvard University, the John Crerar Library, and the Royal Library at Berlin. Nearby are display cases, containing bibliographical treasures, coins, and, much dearer to the student body numerous trophies of victory in athletic contests.

The great vaulted hall, 210 feet long and 53 feet wide, entered from the delivery hall, seems dwarfed by its common designation of reading-room. It is the most magnificant room in the building, with its perfect proportions, its marble and bronze appointments, and its beautifully decorated walls and ceiling, and soft, heavy brown curtains framing the great arched window at either end. The room is lighted by these two end windows, a series of windows in the north wall, and skylight. At night the room receives a general illumination, sufficient for all purposes, except steady reading, from the ceiling; for reading, there are individual lamps on the tables. There are 32 reading-tables, each 18 feet long by 4 feet wide, flat, and without partitions, providing comfortably for 384 readers. Wall cases, extending entirely around the room, will hold a reference and "reserve" collection of more than 15,000 volumes, less than half of which has yet been installed. Opposite the entrance, and through it, facing the loan desk, is the reference desk of carved and paneled oak; behind it, three specially designed standing cases for the shelving and consultation of atlases, dictionaries and ready-reference books.

The reading-room has agreeably disappointed expectation in several respects. It is by no means too large, nor does it overawe the students. Eight tables were recently added to its equipment to meet pressing need. It is remarkably quiet; the great vault of the roof seems to swallow up any ordinary sound, and the echo which was so pronounced at an earlier stage disappeared with the laying of the carpet and the installation of the furniture and curtains. The natural lighting is very satisfactory, and as soon as a satisfactory shade is found for the table lamps the artificial lighting will be not less so. Ventilation, while not perfect, has been greatly improved, and a series of experiments now in progress will undoubtedly result in further improvement.

Passing behind the loan desk, one enters the fourth story of the stack. This room is 104 feet long by 43 feet 6 inches wide, and provides space on its five stories for some 400,000 volumes. The stack is well lighted from the rear, where a series of windows, set closely together and each extending the full height of a stack story, open on a court having approximately the same dimensions as the stack room; there is also a skylight, and the one-inch glass floors permit the diffusion of light to some extent. The building plans provide for the addition of four stories to the present stack when necessary, and later, for the enclosure of the court and the construction therein of a second stack duplicating the first. A wide aisle runs along the rear windows and gives space for numerous small tables, which are used by readers with stack privileges. The stack stories are connected by a circular staircase at either end, and a central staircase immediately behind the loan desk. This central staircase consists of a series of straight flights between stories, each divided vertically into two parts running in opposite directions and crossing midway at a common landing. This arrangement admits of passing on the stairs, but does not waste space. There is an automatic book lift behind the loan desk, and a telephone system connecting the stack stories with each other and with the desk; these are not much used at present, as the collection is not large enough to warrant the stationing of an attendant on each story. There is an automatic service elevator, however, which is in constant use; and provision has been made for the installation of a second at a later date.

The reading-room and delivery hall, with the corresponding part of the ground floor, are a completed unit. The stack, as already stated, runs to five stories, or to approximately the height of the delivery hall. With these exceptions, the only part of the building which has yet been carried about the ground floor is that devoted to the offices and working rooms for the library staff. This consists of

a space about 75 feet long by 30 feet wide west of the delivery hall and stack room. The space is divided into four communicating rooms, as follows, from north to south: associate librarian's office, 15 feet; catalog room, 30 feet; accessions department, two rooms, 15 feet each, into the second of which the large elevator opens. Between the accessions department and the stack room is the librarian's office, a small locker room for the staff, and a narrow corridor opening on one side into the catalog and accessions rooms; and on the other, into staff lavatories and into the stack. It will be noticed that the present arrangement of this space differs from the original arrangement as shown on the plan. It has already proved too small, and plans are now under consideration to add a large room, about 30 x 40 feet, to the south. If this is done some of the present partitions will come down, and the entire space, with the exception of the two offices, will be divided into two large rooms for the accessions and catalog departments, a much more desirable arrangement than the present.

Descending now to the ground floor, the entrance hall divides at the foot of the staircase, forming a corridor which passes entirely around stackroom and court. Into this corridor open the seminar rooms, three series of them, ranging in size from 15 x 30 feet to 15 feet square, the four corner rooms being 30 feet square. The 30-foot rooms are on the east and west; on the south the corridor passes between an outer row of 20-foot rooms and an inner row of 15-foot rooms, looking into the court. Twenty-two of these rooms are utilized for seminar purposes proper, and are furnished alike, with shelving covering the two side walls and a table between. Each room has a double window at the end, opposite the door; at night they are lighted from ceiling fixtures. The rooms not used for seminar purposes have various assignments. Of the large corner rooms, one is the office of the curator of the Bancroft Library; one—fitted out with specially designed steel cases—is for the storage of maps and charts; the third contains showcases for the exhibition of mathematical models; and the fourth, known as the archives room, contains sets of the publications of the university and of individual members of the faculty and of all student publications, as well as a miscellaneous collection of pictures, trophies, etc., and, in locked cases, a number of the more valuable books belonging to the library. One of the 30-foot rooms, into which the large elevator opens, is the office of the University Press. Two of the small inside rooms have been connected by a door and fitted up as lunch and rest rooms for the women of the staff. Four 30-foot rooms on the east side have been thrown into one by the omission of partitions and the resulting large room designated the "library school room"; it will receive its baptism in June, with the opening of the summer course in library methods. At present it is fitted up with furniture from the old library. Three seminar rooms are held for temporary assignment from time to time.

Looking from the staircase toward the entrance, the periodical room is on the left hand, and the Bancroft Library, containing the great collection on Pacific coast history gathered by H. H. Bancroft, on the right. These are twin rooms, each 88 x 61 feet, lighted by windows in the north wall and in the west and east walls, respectively, and with a two-story stack the length of the south wall and about 20 feet wide. In the periodical room the east, north and west walls support cases which, by a combination of adjustable shelves and partitions, are divided into compartments for the storage of unbound periodicals. Near the door is the attendant's desk; an ample counter behind provides space for the handling of mail and of periodicals. This room seats 100 persons. There are no table lamps; overhead lighting is used entirely in this room and in the Bancroft Library.

The Bancroft Library is furnished differently, as accords with its peculiar needs and its smaller clientèle. Behind the attendant's desk is a walled-off space, with tables for assorting newspapers, and with newspaper bins around the wall. Near the front of the room is the catalog; at the far end are two great map cases. The intervening space contains tables, and in the window embrasures are individual tables for students engaged in continuous work. The curator's office connects with the Bancroft Library; in this room manuscripts are stored in vertical filing cases, and around the wall are locked cases containing the more valuable bound material.

On either side of the main stairway is a large room intended for a coat room; so far only one of them has been fitted up for the purpose. In the rear of the periodical room a flight of stairs leads to the basement, which extends under the south and west sides of the building only. The south basement is a long, single room, filled with shelving for the storage of university publications and of newspapers belonging to the Bancroft Library. At the south end of the west basement is the basement entrance; express and freight shipments are received and opened here and the contents trucked to the large elevator and carried to the accessions department. One side of the west basement has been fitted with bracket stacks brought from the old Bancroft Library quarters in the attic of California Hall; these are used for the storage of duplicates and the temporary shelving of the less valuable material which drifts into the library from time to time. North of these stacks are the janitor's rooms, and at the extreme north end is the machinery room, containing the master clock, the machinery for operating the vacuum cleaner, the ventilating and air-washing machinery, etc. Heat and electricity are supplied to the library from the central power

plant of the university; the supply pipes and conduits run along the basement ceiling.

The library was designed by Professor John Galen Howard, head of the department of architecture in the university and author of the building plan adopted for the campus. The interior decoration is also Professor Howard's work. The furniture was designed by Mr. J. H. P. Atkins, of the firm of Vickery, Atkins & Torrey, San Francisco. Mr. Atkins's work includes the designs of the loan desk and the marble benches, of the bronze work in the reading room, and of the various ornamental lamps and lighting fixtures throughout the building, as well as tables, chairs, attendants' desks, and various special cases in steel and wood.

The main stack is the work of the Library Bureau, and is a thoroughly satisfactory piece of work. The Library Bureau also put up the two-story stacks in the periodical room and Bancroft Library. The Art Metal Construction Company secured the contracts for most of the wall shelving and for various special cases. Their work is high grade throughout. Of the storage shelving in the south basement, one-half is Simplex shelving, installed by the Van Dorn Iron Works Co., and the other half is of local manufacture. The structure of the Simplex shelving is such that it can be made up in almost any size or shape without material increase in cost; it is used here in varying shapes to fit odd spaces and in at least four widths of shelf. The shelves are adjustable, the cases rigid without bracing, and the price very low. The contract for the wooden furniture (except the chair contract, which was split) went to a San Francisco firm—A. J. Forbes & Sons. This contract included a number of card cabinets, aggregating 2700 drawers; and it was with great misgiving that the librarians saw this order go to a firm without experience in this kind of work. The result of nearly a year's trial, however, is convincing. The card cabinets are as well made as any the present writer has ever seen; not one of them has given any trouble, and the contract price was considerably below the bid of any of the specialists in this class of work.

HAROLD L. LEUPP.

DEFINITIONS AND RULES FOR COMPILING STATISTICS OF BOOKS IN THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

I. DEFINITIONS

1. *Volume*—

(*a*) The term "volume" is used in the sense of a collection of sheets comprising more than one hundred pages. It is distinguished from "part" (1) by having a title page of its own, and (2) by being a principal subdivision of a work. "Volume" in the sense of a "binding," enclosing several volumes, pamphlets, numbers, or parts, is called a "book." Several volumes or pamphlets may be bound together into one "book."

(*b*) The following foreign terms are used as synonymous with "volume": *Band, bind, deel, theil, tome, tomo, tomus.* In the sense of an independent volume, *heft* counts as such; otherwise it counts as a part or a "number."

(*c*) An appendix, index, or supplement *with an individual title page* is treated like a volume. (Compare "Part," section 4.)

2. *Pamphlet*—

The term "pamphlet" is used in the sense of a collection of sheets comprising one hundred pages or less (and not a serial), whether bound individually or with others. The term "pamphlet" is not applied, however, to quarto and folio publications; these are counted as volumes. In its ordinary sense of an *unbound* collection of a few sheets fastened together, the term "pamphlet" has no significance in the Newberry Library, because no pamphlets are placed permanently upon the shelves unbound. "Pamphlet" is distinguished from "number" (of a serial) by being an individual or independent publication.

3. *Number*—

A serial publication forming part of a volume or of a series; in the latter sense, always less than one hundred and one pages.

4. *Part*—

(*a*) A subordinate portion of a work, either with or without an individual title page of its own and with or without separate pagination, but distinguished from a volume by being included or covered by a *collective* title page of the entire work or of a volume of this work.

(*b*) The following foreign terms are treated as synonymous with "part": *Fascicule, hälfte, lieferung, partie, section, stuk.* The term *abtheilung* may mean either volume, series, division (including volumes), or part; it is not counted unless it means volume.

(*c*) An appendix, index or supplement *without an individual title page* is treated as part of a volume and is not counted separately.

5. *Map*—

Individual maps only are meant when separately counted in statistics. Maps forming atlases or accompanying printed text are not counted separately. Individual maps may be bound or unbound.

6. *Chart*—

Topographical or nautical charts only are meant.

7. *Broadside*—

An unfolded sheet printed upon one side only. Broadsheet, an unfolded sheet printed upon both sides.*

* The definitions of "broadside" and "broadsheet" follow the distinctions made by Charles Evans (American Bibliography, v. 5, p. xv). Other distinctions drawn by Mr. Evans, *e.g.*, in defining pamphlets of varying size, seemed too intricate to adopt for library purposes.

II. RULES OF COUNTING.

1. Every volume is to be counted, whether bound individually or with other volumes.

2. Every pamphlet (not a serial) is to be counted, whether bound individually or with other pamphlets.

3. A volume so large as to be bound in several books or bindings is to be counted as it is bound; the principle here is that a volume is properly a collection of as many sheets as will form a book of convenient size for handling.

4. Newspapers and other daily issues, which must necessarily be bound in many books to a year, are to be counted as they are bound, on the principle stated in section II. 3. The volume designation sometimes used in daily newspapers is disregarded altogether.

5. Leaflets issued serially, with collective title page for the volume, are to be counted by volume; those issued without collective title page are to be counted by "books" (see section I. 1. *a*); the principle here is that the "book" or binding combines about the same number of leaflets as in the first case.

6. Annuals are to be counted as one to a year when no volume designation is given.

7. Parts and numbers, forming portions of volumes and bound with separate *collective* title pages, are to be counted by volume.

8. Maps (individual) and topographical charts are to be counted as a separate class.

9. Manuscripts are to be counted as a separate class.

10. Broadsides, broadsheets, including similar material, are to be counted as a separate class.

11. Paintings, photographs, busts, coins, medals, and the like are to be listed under specific heads and counted individually.

WHY PUBLIC LIBRARIES SHOULD BE ADVERTISED

Reprinted from *Printers' Ink*

From an architectural point of view, the American public library is no doubt a marvellously attractive institution, but as a business proposition it leaves a good deal to be desired. In spite of the delicately arranged technical adjustment of its machinery, and the heroic endeavor of those who are responsible for its management to make themselves necessary, as well as useful, to the community, the popular conception of a public library is still essentially mediæval. The people haven't yet come to take it seriously, as they do the daily newspaper or the department store.

To put it in plain figures, it may be said we have the machine, and it is indeed a magnificent one, but so far we have not been able to get sufficient results from it for the hundreds of millions of dollars invested, and it is results, and results only, that count nowadays. The reason these results have not been obtained is because the public does not know what practical use can be made of the institution.

I have a theory that what is needed is a publicity department as a part of its equipment that will "show the goods" and demonstrate to everybody their proper use, and thus give a new and fuller meaning to the word "library" than it now carries. I think the public should be made to realize that it represents to-day something more modern and "alive" than it once did.

The fact of the matter is that very few even of those associated with the management of these institutions appear to grasp the undeveloped possibilities, particularly from a commercial point of view, of the public libraries of this country. Our libraries contain an enormous amount of latent power stored away on their shelves that could be made to multiply a hundredfold the efficiency of workers everywhere, but in order to do this they must be brought into more intimate touch with the people in their every-day life, and especially with business and workmen in their ordinary occupations. This is the purpose of advertising, and should prove as profitable in the management of a library as in any other business.

For the trouble with libraries lies right here. They don't pay. Those who manage them, both officials and trustees, are always calling for more money, but failing to show the same practical results that can be seen in other municipal departments. The average councilman is "from Missouri" when the annual library levy is under consideration. The statistics that library officials quote from their voluminous reports do not appear to impress him in the least. I am at times tempted to suspect they can hardly believe themselves the arguments they urge for more money, for everyone who knows anything about libraries understands how far all of them fall short of being on a dividend-paying basis.

I believe, however, if a campaign of advertising, systematically carried out in the businesslike way in which the manufacturer of to-day seeks to introduce his product to the consumer, was to be inaugurated so that everyone in the community will come to understand what the library has to offer him, and how he can make use of its services, it would be far more generously supported by the local authorities than it is at present, for it would then appeal to them as a paying proposition, and therefore worth bigger appropriations.

Advertising has revolutionized the business methods of the world in recent years by bringing the buyer and seller into closer contact with each other, and I feel convinced that if it was applied to our great library system in the same vigorous fashion it would eventually work out similar remarkable results.

James C. Moffet.

BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY NEEDS

Two articles by a correspondent of *The Morning Post*, London, throw interesting light on the present needs of the British Museum Library. The reforms brought about by Panizzi in the sixties have been carried out, but it is emphasized that modern library development has had but little influence. There are forty-nine trustees, and a standing committee meets frequently to transact business. This control is almost entirely in the hands of men lacking special library knowledge, and, except for the director, the chiefs of departments never appear at the meetings unless specifically required to do so. The Museum lacks the advantage of Parliamentary criticism, for there is no minister in Parliament responsible.

"An applicant for a post in the Library must almost invariably be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and it is of little use for him to apply for a post unless he has taken an Honors School. Before being examined for the appointment he must secure a nomination from either the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, or the Speaker of the House of Commons. . . It provides the Library with scholars, notable scholars, in fact, with the rather narrow outlook, however, almost inevitably associated with scholarship, but not with librarians."

The great need of the Library is a subject catalog. This had always been intended, as Panizzi started the work by making four copies on slips, three for author catalogs and one arranged by shelf mark, *i. e.*, roughly classified by subject. But Mr. Fortescue, Keeper of Printed Books, in his latest volume, a subject index of modern works, with over a quarter million entries out of the total three and three-quarter million volumes in the Library, hints that the authorities have abandoned the idea for the present for books published previous to 1880. He says:

"The required information, moreover, will be found within a reasonable compass [the Reading Room Index and the five volumes of the Subject Index of Modern Works], instead of being buried in the overwhelming mass of titles which, in the compiler's opinion, would render a general class catalog of the entire Library rather a hindrance than a help to the student." By sufficient subdivision, says the *Post* correspondent, this would largely be overcome. "There is the commonplace that many people who are conducting research work in London actually write to Washington, make use of the subject catalog there, and when Washington has supplied the titles and authors of the volumes required, consult the collection in the British Museum."

Another difficulty is the uncertainty involved in the compulsory deposit of works published in the Kingdom. There is no clear definition of "publication" in the case of private and subscription editions. A change is suggested in the purchase of foreign, notably American, books. By the present method, the responsibility of purchase, in which the Keeper of Printed Books has rightly a free hand, is delegated by him to subordinates, each of whom looks after the books published in a certain language, instead of having persons thoroughly familiar with the subjects responsible. The relations between the British Museum and the second-hand dealers is not as intimate as should be. "The authorities neither cultivate them nor read their catalogs." Neglect, it is claimed, has also been shown in filling up the deficiencies in English books published before the middle of the nineteenth century.

The Library, during the last few years, has been closed at seven in the evening. No large libraries are open on Sundays, so that the workingman's only time for reference work would be on Saturday afternoons. During winter months no books, unless they are in the circular room, are available, owing to the absence of artificial light in the storerooms, the commonly accepted explanation being possible danger of fire.

Newspapers and periodicals also come in for their share of criticism. There is said to have been no recent revision of subscriptions, so that changes in standards or politics have made the foreign representation biased. For instance, Democratic organs in New York City have been ignored, "and the chief literary paper of New York is not to be found in the Museum."

In the reading room, a printed guide is needed. It is difficult for the inexperienced to find even important bibliographies. It is suggested that titles, in addition to numbers, would be helpful.

The writer finally urges an exhaustive inquiry through a royal commission for the reconstruction of administrative and library methods on modern lines, and the securing of a more elastic constitution.

Under the title, "Some urgent reforms," in the February number of *The Library World*, these articles in the *Post* are summarized and ten suggestions are specifically made: (1) that the conditions of admission should be more widely advertised and the age limit extended; (2) the hours of opening made from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the staff increased proportionately; (3) books on open shelves in the reading room should be reclassified on scientific lines; (4) subordinate staff members, who are more or less deficient in knowledge of modern library methods, should be required to obtain the full diploma of the Library Association; (5) favoritism among subordinate officers should be abolished; (6) delivery of books should be facilitated; (7) no limitation should be placed on book selection, everything germane to be preserved; (8) a larger, popular, quick reference book and periodical reading-room is needed; (9) the subject catalog should be made retrospective; (10) the officers of the library should be conversant with the mechanism of librarianship and business methods.

NEW YORK'S LIBRARIES

THE annual report on libraries, just submitted by the Education Department to the State Legislature, as summarized in the *New York Evening Post*, continues unbroken the remarkable record of growth which these reports have shown for the last nineteen years, ever since the present library law was enacted. The report is based on returns from 1390 different libraries, which have a total stock of 9,718,899 volumes in their collections, and a circulation of 21,483,996. These figures show a gain over the preceding year of forty-five in the number of libraries reporting, and of 940,635 in the annual issue of books, but a decrease of 375,347 in the stock of books, the decrease being due entirely to the destruction by fire of the State Library last March. Since 1893 the number of libraries in the state has more than doubled, the number of books has increased threefold, and the circulation has increased sevenfold. Even since 1906, when many thought that library expansion had for a time at least about reached its limit, there has been a gain of 124 in the number of libraries, 1,000,000 in the stock of books, and above 6,000,000 in the circulation. For the whole population of the state, there is now an annual average issue of 2.2 books for each person, or about ten books for each household.

The following table gives summaries of annual reports for the past nineteen years:

Year.	No. of libraries.	——Volumes—— Added.	Total.	Circulation.
1893.....	600	225,195	3,851,943	3,136,602
1894.....	704	246,751	4,133,378	3,619,178
1895.....	723	258,741	4,392,999	4,156,744
1896.....	806	296,498	4,647,661	5,008,402
1897.....	869	324,687	4,934,889	5,814,470
1898.....	938	373,615	5,393,106	7,248,249
1899.....	985	441,964	5,846,519	8,372,888
1900.....	1,035	483,551	6,217,980	8,760,678
1901.....	1,137	616,941	6,796,241	10,227,735
1902.....	1,137	464,751	6,975,540	10,984,625
1903.....	1,160	435,898	7,415,376	11,839,828
1904.....	1,140	456,904	7,700,367	12,219,458
1905.....	1,243	488,996	8,164,686	13,266,779
1906.....	1,266	552,292	8,890,485	14,992,354
1907.....	1,282	558,331	9,355,121	16,575,161
1908.....	1,301	608,044	9,963,235	17,630,413
1909.....	1,306	720,954	9,957,225	19,916,346
1910.....	1,345	.....	10,094,246	20,542,355
1911.....	1,390	683,656	9,718,899	21,482,990

Of the 1390 libraries reporting, 845 belong to high schools and academies, and offer only a limited service to the general public; 53 belong to other institutions and are used mainly for institutional purposes; 51 are subscription or circulating libraries, independent of the Education Department; and 440 are free public libraries, belonging to the State Library system and entitled to the various forms of State aid provided for that purpose. Of the total circulation from free libraries, amounting to more than 20,000,000 a year, all but 939,000, or more than 95 per cent., are credited to the 440 libraries registered by the regents and under their general supervision.

The amount of state money distributed directly to public libraries last year was $31,628, divided among 362 libraries which qualified and applied for the grant, an average of $87 to each library so benefited. This direct grant by the state of $31,628 compares with a total of $1,590,000 raised during the year for free libraries by local taxation, the state contributing less than 2 per cent. of the annual cost of the public library system.

The number of public libraries now supported or aided by local taxation is 299, an increase of 18 above the preceding year; and the total amount of taxation for libraries shows an increase for the year of $86,337. Notwithstanding the large and steady increase in the number of places providing tax support for their libraries, the increase in the number of libraries is proceeding at a still more rapid rate, and there are now 190 free libraries chartered by the state depending entirely for their local support on voluntary contributions and endowments, as compared with 165 such libraries two years ago.

Charters were granted during the past year to 13 new libraries, and 10 libraries or branches were brought into relations with the Education Department by official registry, making an increase of 23 in the number of free libraries in the state system. Of the new enterprises reported, by far the most important is the public library provided for by act of legislature for the city of Rochester. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated by the city for initial expenses in organizing the system, and plans have been adopted for a large and comprehensive development.

Naturally, library support and library extension have reached their fullest development in the cities. All of the cities of the state, with the exception of two which are in a sense parts of other cities, are now in possession of free library facilities, and all but eight appropriate public money for library support. While the cities have 74 per cent. of the population of the state, they are credited with 85 per cent. of the library circulation and 96 per cent. of the library tax. But, in view of all the conditions making for the growth of the cities at the expense of the country, library progress outside the cities is, perhaps, even more encouraging and remarkable than that within the cities. Thus, for the population of the state living in villages or the open country, numbering 2,386,599, there are 306 registered free libraries, having 1,483,429 volumes and an annual circulation of 3,090,915. These figures, applying to but 26 per cent. of the state's population, and that widely scattered, equal or exceed the figures reported for the whole state, including the cities, in 1895, and the average per capita supply and issue of books to people outside the cities is now three times as great as for the whole State at that date. That but 4 per cent. of the amount raised for libraries by tax is credited to villages and hamlets, means

both that these libraries are managed with extreme economy, and that their support is supplied largely from gifts, endowments and voluntary service. But, as noted above, the principle of public taxation for library support is making rapid progress in the towns and villages, and there are now 85 more such places voting an annual library tax than six years ago.

The annual appropriation for libraries by cities varies from more than a million dollars to three hundred. Twelve cities in the state appropriate each $10,000 or more for this purpose, as follows: New York, $1,192,790; Buffalo, $99,950; Syracuse, $40,500; Utica, $24,000; Albany, $12,600; Yonkers, $12,500; New Rochelle, 11,000; Poughkeepsie, $10,740; Binghamton and Mt. Vernon, each $10,200; Rochester and Schenectady, each $10,000.

Estimating total city appropriations in terms of circulation, New York City pays 9 cents for each volume issued; Buffalo, 10; Syracuse, 14; Utica, 13; Albany, 4; Yonkers, 6; New Rochelle, 8; Poughkeepsie, 9; Binghamton, 7; Mt. Vernon, 7; Schenectady, 7. It must be remembered, however, that the average cost per volume of issue is no final test of relative efficiency, as libraries differ so widely in the emphasis on reference work.

Forty-five libraries of the state were benefited during the year by gifts or bequests, each valued at $100 or more, the more important being: One hundred thousand dollars left to Rochester by will of M. W. Rundell for a library and fine arts building; $95,000 to New Rochelle from Andrew Carnegie for a library building; $50,000 to Washingtonville by will of David A. Moffat; $29,000 to the Library Association of Friendship by will of Mrs. Mary Pitt; $26,000 to Ossining from Andrew Carnegie for library building; $25,000 to Corning from Andrew Carnegie; $18,000 to Nunda from Mrs. G. H. Lewis; $10,000 to New York City from Mrs. Russell Sage for firehouse libraries; $10,000 to the library of the New York Bar Association by will of Samuel Riker; $10,000 to Rockville Centre by Andrew Carnegie.

The following libraries have completed and occupied new buildings during the year: New York Public, Library of the American Geographical Society, New York City, Hornell Public, Bolivar Free, Frankfort Free, Richfield Springs Public, Sherburne Public, Theresa Free, Union Springs Free, and West Hebron Free. Three of those were provided by gift of Mr. Carnegie, three by local subscriptions, two by gifts from interested patrons, one by city bonds, and one by accumulated funds of the corporation. In addition to the branch libraries in Greater New York, there are now in the state 34 library buildings contributed by Mr. Carnegie, and 120 provided by other individual donors. There are 288 buildings in the state erected and devoted entirely to library purposes, which, together with their sites, represent a valuation of about $47,300,000.

THE HOE SALE

PART III of the Robert Hoe Library was put on sale in the galleries of the Anderson Auction Room, beginning April 15. Rare Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde imprints sold high. "The Chirche of the Enyll Men and Women," a quarto, printed by the latter in London in 1511, went for $2100, and another rare work printed at Westminster, consisting of ten unnumbered leaves, apparently the only copy known, went for $2000. The highest price on Monday was $2500 for three folio volumes of Merlin's prophecies, printed in Paris in 1498 by Anthoine Verard, the Ashburnham copy, which brought $3800 in London in 1897. A folio which brought $290 in London at the Sunderland sale, Jean Grolier's copy of the first edition of "Il libro Cartegiano del Conte Baldesar Castigilone," sold for $2350. A copy of "Le Maniere de traicter les playes," by Ambrose Paré, printed on vellum at Paris in 1551, brought $1500.

At the Tuesday afternoon and evening sessions, Mr. George D. Smith, again the largest buyer as at previous sales, procured "The golden legend of Jacobus de Voraigne," translated by Caxton and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in London in 1527, for $3100. This, the third and last edition, is the Earl of Jersey copy, which brought $880 in London in 1885. A fragment of 44 leaves of "The golden legende," printed by Caxton at Westminster in 1483, sold for $2100. Stephan Planck's second edition of the "Epistola" of Christopher Columbus, printed in Rome in 1493, in dark red levant morocco binding, by Lortie, also went to Mr. Smith for $1400. Another high price paid was $1200 for "History of Kyng Boccus and Sydracke." The highest price on Wednesday was paid by Scribners for a collection of 541 original drawings formed by John Peraise, Earl of Egmont, mounted on drawing paper and bound, by order of John T. Graves, a later possessor, in four large folio volumes. Mr. Hill, of Chicago, bought some small items, but most of the sales on this day went to Mr. Smith.

Four names only were among the bidders on Thursday evening. The most valuable work in Part III, John Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed at Westminster by William Caxton in 1483, brought $10,500, consisting of 222 leaves in Gothic character, double column page. With this exception, prices both afternoon and evening did not often go above the $300 mark. Friday, the last day, brought the grand total of the sale to $1,577,126.25, the total of Part III so far to $108,703.50. Mr. Smith paid $1435 for a French "Horae" printed on vellum in Paris by G. Anabat about 1507, a quarto of 116 leaves. He also obtained a number of other "Grand Heures" at prices ranging from $100 to $650. Sessions are to continue until the end of April. The date for the sale of Part IV. has not been announced.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

THE annual meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will be held at Dallas, Tex., May 19-23, 1912. The display of the association will be in Carnegie Hall of the Dallas Public Library, and will be a comprehensive and exhaustive exhibit of advertising methods and materials. As a part of the display, it is suggested that libraries send to the Dallas Public Library samples of advertising matter used, such as printed lists of books, suggestions regarding the use of the library, etc. The space reserved for this display is too limited to permit posters and mounted bulletins to be shown. The exhibit being held in a library, gives libraries an unusual opportunity to get in touch with mercantile advertisers. The association is national in scope, and it is hoped that libraries in all parts of the country will respond by sending such samples of advertising matter as they consider suitable for this display. Materials should be at the Dallas Public Library not later than May 13, 1912.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN ONTARIO

THE report of the Inspector of Public Libraries for 1911 contains many evidences of the growth and vitality of the library movement in Ontario. The statistics, which are for the year 1910, show that there are now 131 free libraries in the Province, 105 of which possess reading rooms. The income of these libraries for the year was $310,188. The number of readers was 143,764, and the books issued numbered 2,783,439. There are also 224 Association Libraries which charge fees in order to maintain themselves. They have 21,656 members and issued 591,847 volumes. The first summer school in the Province for the professional training of librarians was held from June 14 to July 12, 1911, when a special course of instruction in all branches of library work was carried out under the auspices of highly competent specialists.

The year's work was largely devoted to ascertaining the exact condition of all libraries on the register. Libraries not complying with the Public Libraries Act of 1909 are closed "and the reading portion of that apathetic community supplied with traveling libraries." The books of these dead libraries are usually allotted among the more live libraries. There are now 80 libraries with 70,000 books which have been taken off the list for non-compliance with the act, and steps are being taken to ascertain their whereabouts. The books of 55 libraries were cataloged. Fourteen Institute meetings were held during the year. The quarterly bulletin of selected books has proved its value, and from 400 to 600 additional copies are now ordered by the Superintendent of Education. For the 131 free libraries, salaries amounted to $83,769, and for 224 association libraries $9121.

"In 1904 there were only 31 traveling libraries in commission, containing 1550 books, and these for three years had been going the rounds of a few lumber camps exclusively. To-day there are 200 traveling libraries in commission loaned to 245 applicants, to equip which, and for interchange purposes, 12,000 books have been placed in circulation, showing an increase in the libraries at the rate of 29 cases a year, and in books an annual increase of 1700 volumes. A one year's increase in readers — allowing three readers to every book — of 36,000, against 4650 in 1907. In other words, an increase (1) in traveling libraries of 6½ times, (2) in books purchased, over seven times, and (3) in circulation almost 25 times over that of the first three-year period referred to. Surely this is a remarkable showing."

The report includes, besides lists of free and association libraries, much valuable and interesting material, as papers, instructions, statistics, illustrations, etc.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

IN connection with the conference of school librarians, to be held in New York City on Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25, under the auspices of the Committee on High School Libraries for the New York Library Association, a more detailed program for Saturday is now available. For Friday and other arrangements, see the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April.

Saturday, May 25. At the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Round-table conference. Topic: How can we make the library of greatest service?

9:30-10:30 a.m. *Some things which proved practically helpful in a school library.* Brief talks on the following subjects: Adapting the classification to the needs of school work, Miss Esther M. Davis, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers; The use of magazine and newspaper clippings, Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.; The school paper as a medium of communication between the librarian and the student body; Coöperation with public library, Miss Katharine G. Grasty, Eastern High School, Baltimore; Bulletin boards and their possibilities in school work; Student self-government in high school libraries.

10:30-11:30 a.m. *Training students in the use of books.* The value of systematic training, Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, instructor in Library School, New York Public Library. Discussion opened by Miss M. A. Newberry, Ypsilanti High School, Ypsilanti, Mich. Reports from the following librarians: Miss Celia Houghton, Albany High School; Miss McClelland, High School, Passaic, N. J.; Miss Hathaway, Morris High School, New York; Mr. Parker, Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

11:30-12:30 a.m. *Directing the reading of high school students.* Encouraging outside

cultural reading aside from required work, Miss Anna Hadley, The Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn. Library reading clubs, Miss Anna Tyler, New York Public Library. Discussion opened by Miss Anthony, Packer Collegiate Institute.

2:30 p.m. *Topic:* The library as a factor in high school education. Address by Dr. William Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, New York City. Library reading and bulletin work in vocational direction, Miss Henrietta Rodman, Wadleigh High School, New York City. Some ways in which the library is used in department work—History, Dr. James Sullivan, principal, Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Science, Dr. James E. Peabody, head of biology department, Morris High School, New York; English, round-table of English teachers, led by Mr. Herbert Bates, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn.

For further information, write to Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE tentative program for the annual meeting at Ottawa, June 26-July 2, 1912, includes two joint sessions: one with the National Association of State Libraries, at which will be discussed the report of the committee on the proposed national legislative information service and other matters of interest to the two associations; the other joint session is one arranged by the American Bibliographical Society for the discussion of legal bibliography. The National Association of State Libraries and the Special Libraries Association will also take part in this session. Among the speakers promised are Dr. John H. Wigmore, Dr. G. E. Wire, F. B. Crossley, F. W. Jenkins, and L. J. Burpee.

Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, Legislative Librarian of British Columbia, will address us on matters pertaining to law and legislative libraries in Canada. We are also planning papers on "Canadian and English legal literature," "The growth and value of legal periodicals," and "The law library from the points of view of the judge, the attorney, the law student and the people." Unfortunately, at this early date a full list of speakers cannot be given, nor can we be absolutely certain of all the papers above mentioned. There will undoubtedly be one or two additional papers, the titles of which cannot be given at this time.

There will be a number of round-table discussions, which to many are the most interesting parts of the program. The most important will be on the tentative list of headings for subject catalogs of law libraries which has been prepared by the Library of Congress. Strenuous attempts will be made to arouse interest in this list and call forth comments and suggestions which, it is hoped, may be of material assistance in approximating a definitive list of headings. FRANKLIN O. POOLE, *Sec.*

American Library Association

OUTLINE OF THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE PROGRAM

The program for the A. L. A. conference at Ottawa is sufficiently under way so that the program committee can safely predict that it will be one of the most interesting and helpful that the Association has ever discussed. As usual, several outside speakers have been secured, and there has been a cordial and ready response on the part of those A. L. A. members who have been asked to participate. Particular effort has been made to secure a number of librarians who have not as yet appeared on the program of an A. L. A. conference.

The president, Mrs. Elmendorf, has formulated a scheme of proposed topics for papers and discussions which, as unfolded from session to session, will offer a further development of the presidential address, the keynote of which will be "The concern of the community in the awakening and development of taste, or aptitude, in individuals." How the various activities of the library can affect, influence and direct this aptitude on the part of the individual will be discussed by various speakers at three of the general sessions. The committee have taken particular care in planning the sessions to allow time for discussion, and it is hoped that this early preview of the general trend of the program will give many the opportunity to frame in their own minds helpful suggestions and to see additional sidelights growing out of their personal experiences, which at the conference may be imparted to the body at large.

Bookbuying, its opportunities and responsibilities in the development of taste, will be treated by Mr. Walter L. Brown, of the Buffalo Public Library. The open door afforded by the book and the library, the opportunity for comparison and choice, and the unhampered freedom of choice will be discussed from the library viewpoint by Miss Jessie Welles, of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, and by Mr. Charles E. McLenegan, of Milwaukee, now a librarian, but formerly a teacher and high school principal, from the point of view of the schools and general educational agencies outside the library. Book advertising, emphasizing the information that should be disseminated as to the subject and scope of books, will be treated in a paper by Mr. Carl B. Roden, of the Chicago Public Library. Certain phases in this development of aptitude in individuals come so close to the problems in the domain of the professional training section of the A. L. A., that one of the general sessions will be a joint session with that section, with the chairman, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, presiding. Types of assistants, their knowledge and love of books, will be treated by Miss Mary E. Hazeltine,

of the Wisconsin Library School; and Miss Edith Tobitt, librarian at Omaha, will discuss their ability to discern quality and essentials, and the effort to instill in them the need of giving information rather than advice. Mr. Adam Strohm, of the Detroit Public Library, will speak of the conservation of the staff, wholesome conditions necessary for work, and the need of sufficient compensation to permit the preservation of physical, mental and spiritual wellbeing. The last paper in this session will be presented by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of Denver, on the subject, "What library schools can do for the profession," calling attention to their weaknesses, as well as their points of strength; what they may reasonably be expected to do, whether they are doing these things, and whether they have the point of view regarding essentials and non-essentials, and points for emphasis that librarians at large experience in actual practice. There is particular desire that this subject should be generally and freely discussed.

At the last session, on Tuesday, July 2, "Publicity" will be the theme. "Publicity for the sake of information" will be treated from the librarian's point of view by Miss Tessa L. Kelso, of New York, and from the outsider's point of view by the Hon. William H. Hatton, of New London, Wis., chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Mr. Carl H. Milam, of the Indiana Public Library Commission, will consider "Publicity for the sake of support."

Monday, July 1, will be in some respects "the great day of the feast." The morning session will be in the hands of our Canadian hosts, who will make "Canada Day" of the program. The arrangements are not completed, but the committee in charge hope to secure several prominent and influential Canadian men of affairs and education to address the conference. Opportunity will also be given to hear from our Canadian friends at the opening preliminary session on Wednesday evening, June 26, when words of welcome will be expressed. Responses will be made by President Elmendorf and Dr. Herbert Putnam, the head of our national library. Monday evening, President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, will deliver an address, which is sure to be one of the memorable events of the week. It is probable there will be one or two other speakers from outside the A. L. A. membership.

The affiliated associations and sections of the A. L. A. all have programs well in hand, but space forbids discussing them at this time. The local committee are planning a number of attractive social features, which will be chronicled when they have taken more definite shape. G. B. U.

An interesting account of the previous A. L. A. Saginaw River post-conference trip will be found in the Montreal convention number, LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 25, no. 8, p. 174-181.

State Library Commissions

MICHIGAN BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

In the twelfth annual report of the State Board for the year ending Dec. 31, 1911, special emphasis is placed on work with children and the story hour. Reports from the upper peninsular and other libraries indicate the large interest in story-telling, work with juvenile clubs and the scout movement. The teachers' classes in library economics, conducted in connection with the normal summer schools, were largely attended. The special train sent out by the State Millers' Association and the Agricultural College, included a freight car in which a collection of pictures and the traveling libraries were exhibited. The secretary of the board and a field man were in charge, and in the ten days spent in southern Michigan they made sixty-six stops and distributed a large amount of library material. Short talks were given to visitors. As a result, seventy-five applications for traveling libraries were received during the following month. Through the efforts of the clubwomen, many libraries were established in smaller communities. Half of the report is given to articles on story-telling and library work in schools. A table of reports from associate libraries is also included.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The twelfth annual report of the New Jersey Library Commission for the year ending Oct. 31, 1911, gives as the most important features of the year the exchange of books printed in foreign languages and the issuing of the quarterly *Library Bulletin*. Requests for foreign books were met by inter-library loans from some of the larger libraries. Questionaires sent out to ascertain local needs will form a basis for more systematic circulation of these books. The bulletin, first issued in 1911, contains book lists, notes and news, and question box, and papers of special interest will be printed. Nineteen more communities have been supplied with traveling libraries, making a total of 256. The circulation is approximated at 126,900; expense for transportation was $668.70. Special loans amounted to 1378 books; 197 visits were made to 112 towns at an expense of $603. Eleven new libraries are on record. Fifteen libraries were entirely reorganized, and 179 have received direct aid. Story hours were conducted in eleven libraries to demonstrate their value. Accessions to the traveling library collection were 3252 books and pamphlets, making a total of 15,644 books. A map, showing location of traveling and public libraries, is given, as also a table of public libraries in which statistics are classed in over twenty columns; 214 libraries are listed with 2,012,649 books, having a circulation of 7,430,826, an average per capita of 2.9 volumes.

State Library Associations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The last meeting of the season was held in the Public Library, Monday evening, April 8. Mrs. Mary J. Sibley, Director of the Syracuse University Library School, and the seven members of the graduating class were present as guests of the Association. Announcement had been made that Senator Reed Smoot would address the Association on the new printing bill, but his official duties prevented the Senator from being present.

Dr. I. M. Casanowitz, of the National Museum, read a paper on early writing materials and inscriptions, speaking especially of the Egyptian papyri, describing briefly the making and the use of the papyrus and the contents of some specimens which have been preserved. His talk was illustrated by photographs of many interesting specimens, which were passed through the audience for examination. Dr. Casanowitz closed by speaking of the inestimable value of the papyri which have been preserved in contributing to our knowledge of antiquity.

Dr. H. J. Harris, Chief of the Documents Division of the Library of Congress, then gave a short, but very interesting, talk on the new printing bill, the first codification of the printing laws since that of 1895. After sketching the history of the present Printing Investigation Commission, appointed in 1905 to revise and codify the printing laws, Dr. Harris outlined some of the main features of the new bill, noting especially, as of particular interest to librarians, the revised provisions concerning the form and distribution of public documents. Among the provisions which the speaker noted as most important are the following: Hereafter each document must be issued only under the designation first assigned it, so that the present duplications will cease to be possible; the distribution of unbound documents will be made less general, and certain publications in the form of documents will be discontinued; the Superintendent of Documents is authorized to sell any government publication, and all committee reports may be distributed by him unless the committee expressly forbids; depository libraries will be allowed to select what they wish to receive, making their choice from lists of forthcoming documents to be furnished them from time to time by the Superintendent of Documents. On the whole, Dr. Harris considered the bill now under consideration in Congress a very creditable attempt at a revised codification of the laws, with such changes as are advisable.

Mrs. Sibley, in response to an invitation from the president, then spoke briefly concerning the Syracuse University Library, and concerning the importance of the best books as a great influence in the development of the human race. The meeting was then adjourned and refreshments were served.

C. Seymour Thompson, *Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Springfield on June 6 and 7, 1912. This will be a joint meeting with the library clubs of central and western Massachusetts. New England and New York librarians and others who can attend are cordially invited to do so. An attractive program is being arranged by the executive committee. The first session will be held on Thursday afternoon, and will be devoted to Publicity in library work. In the evening there will be an address, followed by an inspection of the new building of the City Library Association. The program for Friday morning will be in charge of the Western Massachusetts, the Berkshire County, the Bay Path, and the Southern Worcester library clubs. An outing will probably be planned for Friday afternoon.

A large attendance is expected, as the addresses will be on practical topics, and the new Springfield library building has many new features which are worth seeing. The date of the meeting has been set early in June, so as not to conflict with the meeting of the American Library Association at Ottawa late in June. Full details as to program and hotel arrangements will appear in the May bulletin.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The April meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on the evening of the 18th, at the Chicago Public Library. Owing to the illness of the president, Mr. Hanson, the vice-president, was in the chair.

The event of the evening was a paper presented by Dr. Albert H. Tolman, of the University of Chicago, on "A Shakespearean problem," a title, he said, designed to conceal the subject and so protect the audience from dismay at its technicality. Having announced the real subject, however, Dr. Tolman did not "proceed to talk on something easier," but gave us some of the serious problems which confront the editor of Shakespearean texts. The questions "How do we get our texts to Shakespeare's plays?" and "How should an editor treat a Shakespearean text?" were dwelt upon in detail; the seven canons by which an editor should be guided were explained, and the whole enlivened by frequent quotations from the plays. This opportunity of gaining some insight into the methods of Shakespearean scholars and editors was of real value, and the club was fortunate in listening to a representative who is able to make the subject really entertaining to the lay mind.

Harrie Edna Brooke, *Secretary.*

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The April meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on Thursday evening, April 18, 1912. President Charles H. Brown was in the chair and the attendance was nearly two hundred. Six new members were elected to membership and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Herbert W. Fison, formerly a president of the Long Island Library Club and for many years an active member of it, has accepted a call to become librarian at Malden, Massachusetts, and has thereby withdrawn from our membership, be it

Resolved, That the Long Island Library Club greatly regrets losing the assistance and inspiration that Mr. Fison lent to its councils, the helpful participation that he took in its meetings, and the cordial support that he gave as a loyal member.

Resolved, That the club extends to Mr. Fison the heartiest goodwill in his new field of work, with the confident expectation that he will distinguish himself in it.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Fison, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the club.

After the brief business session the program of the evening was taken up. It had seemed desirable to devote the April meeting to the promotion of acquaintanceship among the members of the club. To this end a short program of readings had been arranged, and the members were delightfully entertained by Miss Hewins, of Hartford, Connecticut; Mr. Welsh, of New York City; Mrs. Barry and Miss Hitchler, with selections from the writings of O. Henry, W. W. Jacobs, Mr. Dooley and others. Over an hour was spent in this way, and after adjournment the remainder of the evening was devoted to social intercourse and refreshments were served.

ROBERT L. SMITH, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the club was held on March 13, at 3 p.m., at the Union Theological Seminary, with the president, Mr. E. H. Virgin, in the chair, a large number being present. Before proceeding with the program, the usual routine business was transacted.

The topic of the afternoon was the special libraries of Manhattan, this being the third meeting of the year devoted to that subject. Two of the three papers were on the libraries of theological seminaries. In introducing Prof. W. W. Rockwell, librarian of the Union Theological Seminary, the president said that this library is the second theological library in size in the United States, and in some respects ranks first.

Prof. Rockwell said that inasmuch as our system of government separates church and state, the development of theological libraries had naturally been left to private institutions, and that such libraries have peculiar functions and significance to the public. He paid a tribute to the other theological libraries of the city, mentioning especially the library of the General Theological Seminary, with its 50,000 volumes, whose field is the interest of the Episcopal Church, including books on the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, and whose collection of Latin Bibles is the finest in the country. His own library, founded in 1836, is undenominational, though most of the funds for its support have come from Presbyterian sources. The most important feature of its work, from the standpoint of library science, is the preparing of a classification for theology for its 105,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets. Miss Julia Pettee, head cataloger, has been at work on this for the past three years, utilizing, among other sources, the preliminary studies made by Dr. Gillett during the preceding ten years. (LIBRARY JOURNAL, December, 1911.) This classification is already in use in the reading-room, where there are 4000 volumes, and it is hoped to apply it eventually to books in the stack where the fixed location now prevails. The dictionary catalog which is desired has not yet been undertaken, on account of the expense involved. The Snead stack, which will accommodate 300,000 volumes, has been installed. The library includes the whole field of theology, with special collections of incunabula, American and British theology and history, Christian missions, books on the Bible, religious education, and 5000 volumes on hymnology. The library is free to all comers without special introduction.

Dr. C. R. Gillett, secretary of the faculty and former librarian, was called upon to give a history of the McAlpin collection of books on British theology and history, a printed catalog of which is soon to be published.

Prof. Alexander Marx, librarian of the Jewish Theological Seminary, was the next speaker. His library, founded in 1886, has increased eight times in nine years, and consists of a collection of 40,000 volumes, two-thirds of which are in Hebrew, and 1575 MS., and ranks as one of the first of its class in the world, the Bodleian and the British Museum exceeding it in number, the Municipal Library at Frankfort-on-the-Main ranking with it. Its purpose is to bring to the scholar those rare books essential to his work. It is strong in early editions, which are more important in the Hebrew than in many other subjects, later editions having suffered much by misprints and the censorship of church and state. The library is rich in Hebrew incunabula, in books pertaining to the social and political life of the Jews in different countries, Jewish law, philosophy, etchics and mysticism; in short, in books of interest to the Jewish student from almost any standpoint. A book in the Hebrew is cataloged by its title instead of author, as the former is better known. The library is accessible to all students and to out-of-town libraries.

It was expected that Miss M. E. Wood,

librarian of Boone University, Wuchang, China, who was called from her library to serve as a Red Cross nurse on the field of battle in the recent revolution, would give a talk on her library and her Chinese experiences, but illness necessitated her absence from the city.

Mr. F. C. Hicks, assistant librarian of Columbia University, kindly took her place on the program and gave a most interesting paper on the libraries of the newspaper offices of New York City, which will be published in an educational review in the autumn. After a vote of thanks to the speakers and to the Seminary for the use of the lecture room, the meeting was adjourned, to visit the exhibit of books and MS. thoughtfully prepared by Prof. Rockwell, and to enjoy the architectural treat afforded by the Seminary.

The following were elected to membership in the club: Miss Florence G. Macfarlane, Miss Mary T. Carleton, Miss Rebecca Travers, Miss P. V. Fullerton, Miss Mary Banks.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL — CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

During the week of March 18, Miss Edna Lyman gave her yearly instruction in children's work and the art of story-telling.

In addition to her morning lectures, Miss Lyman gave one afternoon program of Christ legends and Bible stories. This program was given to an invited audience of men and women, in addition to the faculty of the school and the staff. At the close of the story telling, tea was served, and during the afternoon Mrs. Albert Adams, a graduate of 1907, added to the pleasure of the occasion by playing some favorite old-time airs on the harp.

Miss Plummer, principal of the New York Public Library School, gave her annual lectures on March 26-28. The lectures were greatly appreciated by all who heard them, the audiences consisting each time of various people who had asked for the privilege of hearing them, in addition to the school, the faculty and the staff. The subjects were: "The administration of a small library," "Librarianship, what is it?" and "Applied poetry." This last lecture was a literary treat, and gave the deepest pleasure to those who heard it, particularly because it gave them the opportunity of hearing Miss Plummer's beautiful reading of the poems she had chosen to illustrate it.

During her stay, Miss Plummer very kindly read to the class, by request, Yeat's "Land of heart's desire." The school was unable, on the occasion of this visit, to entertain Miss Plummer in the classroom, as every spare moment was engaged beforehand by the friends she had made on her former visits to Atlanta.

Miss Clare Moran, 1907, resigned her position as assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, March 30. Miss Moran's marriage to Mr. Paul Rapier, of Mobile, will take place April 17. MRS. PERCIVAL SNEED, *Principal.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School closed for the Easter vacation, March 30. The spring term opened April 10. Courses bulletined for the spring term are:

"Library buildings," Mr. Harrison W. Craver; "Work with schools," Miss Bogle; "Work with schools," Miss McCurdy; "Branch work with schools," Miss Endicott; "Administration of children's rooms," Miss Bogle; "Organization of children's department," Miss Bogle; "Cataloging," Miss Randall; "Reference work," Miss Stewart; "Printing and binding," Mr. Arthur D. Scott; "Book selection," Miss Elva Smith; "Book selection," Miss Ellis; "Elements of Parliamentary law," Mr. William A. Jordan.

At the close of the course in games and plays, a play festival was given at Washington Park, Saturday evening, March 23, under the direction of Miss Corbin and Miss Connell, of the Pittsburgh Playground Association. The faculty, the Training School class, and members of the Playground Association were invited. A folk dance was given by the students.

Through the courtesy of the Contemporary Club, the Training School students were enabled to hear Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy talk on the drama on Saturday evening, April 13, and to enjoy the dramatic Bible reading given by him on Sunday afternoon, April 14.

The director of the Training School and a number of the students attended the district library meeting under the direction of Miss Mary E. Downey, State Organizer, at the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, on Thursday, April 18. The two days following were spent in visiting the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, Secretary and Director of Library Extension, Iowa Library Commission, lectured on "Library commission work in general," on Monday, April 22.

Miss Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the Library School, New York Public Library, gave two lectures before the school on April 26. Her subjects were "Applied poetry" and "Anthologies of poetry for children."

Miss Edna Whiteman, special student, 1903-1904, of the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library, and formerly storyteller for the Library Extension Story Hour Committee, has been appointed instructor in story telling in the Training School. Miss Whiteman will also have charge of the story telling in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Louise Singley, class of 1909, has been appointed first assistant in the children's

room of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Marion F. Weil, special student, 1908-1909, has resigned her position as branch librarian in the Chicago Public Library, and has accepted the position of librarian of the El Paso Public Library, El Paso, Texas.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During March and April several of the important shorter courses are given, including administration, binding, buildings, business methods and proof readings.

Business methods and proof reading are under instructors in the department of commerce of the Institute. A visit to a printing establishment accompanies the proof reading course.

In the binding course, conducted by Miss Hopkins, Mr. C. W. O'Connor lectured on "The book durable," and Mr. A. L. Bailey on "Library binding." Visits were made to the Emerson bindery in the Widener Branch, and to the American Library Bindery.

The library visit for the month was to the Free Library of Philadelphia, where Mr. John Thomson spoke of the history of the Library, and showed the plans of the proposed new building, after which the class were shown through the building.

On Saturday afternoon, March 30, the school had the pleasure of receiving the library school of Pratt Institute, and, on April 11, Syracuse University Library School paid a short visit.

The Easter recess extended from Thursday through Easter Monday, and the first day of the renewal work was marked by the presence of two visiting lecturers.

Miss Caroline Webster, Drexel, 1900, as the second lecturer in the Alice B. Kroeger Memorial Lectures, spoke in the morning on "Reading for rural communities." A number of the alumnæ were present, as well as the class.

In the afternoon, Mr. Brett generously made a special trip from New York to give the class the opportunity to hear his illustrated lecture on "The Cleveland Public Library."

Final examinations occupy the first week in May, immediately after which the class go for practice work, from May 6-17, as follows:

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Misses Abbott and Pooley; Columbia University Library, Misses Farr, Taber and Shoemaker, after May 23; Brooklyn Public Library, Misses Ryan, Amory and Ritchie; Newark Free Library, Misses Heslop and Tough; New York Public Library, Misses Farr, Freeman, Detweiler and Shoemaker; Public Library of the District of Columbia, Wash., Misses Black, Taber and Wolf; Wilmington Institute Free Library, Miss Josenhans.

J. R. DONNELLY, *Director.*

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY — LIBRARY SCHOOL

The visits to New England libraries came to an end March 29, and the new term began April 1, with everyone looking reinvigorated after the week's rest and change.

The lectures since the last report have been by Mr. Edwin H. Virgin on the "History of the theological library," and by Miss Caroline M. Hewins on "Children's books." Other lectures in April will be by Miss Emma F. Cragin, of the staff, on the "Cataloging of music," Mr. William Warner Bishop on the "University library," and Miss Zaidee Brown on "Library accounts."

The regular courses of the term are concerned with government documents, indexing, book selection, periodicals, and the history of libraries.

Wednesdays are devoted to preparing the School collections—books, pamphlets, periodicals, clippings—for use.

Twenty-four hours per week are given to practice, and a number of students who have had more or less experience have already begun the paid practice, which fact has rather exceeded the School's expectation.

The visits of the month to local libraries include the following: April 4, Hispanic Society of America, New York Geographical Society, and the Museum of the Numismatic Society; April 11, Columbia University and the Bryson Library, Teachers' College; April 18, United Engineering Societies, American Society of Civil Engineers, Young Men's Christian Association; April 25, Mercantile, Cooper Union, and society libraries.

On May 15, students will begin to take the annual school inventory.

Twenty-seven students out of the class of thirty-one have applied for the work of the second year. The present arrangement is to give second-year students library appointments at full salary. Six hours are required weekly for the work of the School, to be taken on the student's own time. No tuition fee is charged for the second year's instruction. Courses which have been applied for and which are now being worked out are: (1) In work for children and with schools, (2) in advanced reference work and cataloging, (3) in general and administrative work.

Applications from recommended graduates of other library schools for any of these courses will be considered if received before June 7. One school is already represented by two applications.

On April 16 the School invited the branch librarians of the system to tea in the schoolroom to meet the faculty. Since most of these have students and probationers practicing under their supervision, some of whom are likely to become permanent assistants, their interest in the working out of the School's plans is almost as keen as that of the faculty. MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual library visit extended from April 2 to April 9. On account of the absence of the students during the month of practice

work, the visit was somewhat shortened and the itinerary planned to demand as little time as possible for travel between libraries. Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Providence, Brookline, Medford and Salem were visited. An unusual number of new libraries were visited for the first time by the school. These were the public library buildings at Springfield and Brookline, the John Hay Memorial Library of Brown University and the new buildings of the American Antiquarian Society and the Salem Athenæum, while the extensive enlargement of the Salem Public Library and the newly acquired Children's Library at Medford gave excellent opportunities for the study of successful adaptation of buildings.

A list of those to whom the school is under obligations for courteous treatment would include the librarians of every library visited and their assistants who guided the party through the libraries and patiently answered innumerable questions concerning the methods of their respective libraries.

A reception by Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, a luncheon given by Dr. Louis N. Wilson at Clark University, a special opening of the Annmary Brown Memorial collection for the inspection of the students, an informal reception by Miss Mary P. Parsons ('13) and Mrs. H. B. Howlett, and a visit to the Essex Institute of Salem, under the guidance of Mr. Gardner M. Jones, added very greatly to the pleasure of the trip.

The officers of all classes who have in any way continued their class organization since leaving the school are asked to report to the president of the New York State Library School Association, Mr. William M. Hepburn, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, any information in their possession regarding their respective classes. This should be in his hands no later than June 1.

The number of applications for admission to the summer session makes it necessary to repeat the notice that no session can be arranged this year on account of the delay in finishing the new State Education Building, and the uncertain date when the school will be obliged to move from its present temporary quarters. F. K. WALTER.

NORTH CAROLINA SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The following course will be given in connection with the summer school for teachers, June 11-July 20, at the University of North Carolina, under the direction of Dr. Wilson and Miss Leatherman, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission:

Library Administration and Methods.—(*a*) General lectures on organization and management of rural, graded, high school, teachers' association, college, and public libraries; use of dictionary card catalog, indexes, bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and general reference books; preparation for special readings, essays, themes, debates, etc.; selection and ordering of books and periodicals suitable for libraries; preparation of illustrated bulletins; children's books and reading. (*b*) Technical lectures on accessioning; classification and book numbers; cataloging; shelf listing; charging systems; binding, rebinding, and mending books; care of periodicals and pamphlets; use of government publications. Practice in the library. Practice and instruction will be given under an instructor at any time during the day to those devoting their whole time to the course. Six hours a week.

NORTH DAKOTA SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The University of North Dakota will offer a course in library training as a department of the summer session, June 17 to July 27, 1912. The course is intended to meet the needs of librarians in small libraries, or assistants who cannot take regular library school training, and also to provide instruction in modern library methods to teachers in charge of school libraries. Instruction will be given by Mrs. Minnie Clark Budlong, of the North Dakota Library Commission; Miss Ada Durand, librarian of the Grand Forks Public Library; Clarence W. Summer, librarian; and members of the university library staff.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

There is little further to add to the announcement of the Normal course which was made in the last number of the JOURNAL, as negotiations between the trustees of Pratt Institute and the Brooklyn Public Library are still pending regarding the business details of the coöperative plan, by which the Apprentice class of the latter is to become the practice school of the Library School Normal class.

The school is entering on the work of the third term, which consists very largely of practical work in the various departments of the library. Four of the students are enjoying the benefit of practice work for one day a week in the Newark Public Library.

Four new courses of instruction are offered this term: an optional course in Italian for catalogers, to be given by Miss Woodruff, for those of the students who have had both French and Latin; a course in business methods, by Miss Gooch, including cash records, the care of letter files, supplies, requisitions, etc. Some of these topics have always been presented in the school, but in an unrelated way. A new course in printing has been prepared by Mr. Stevens, including the history of printing, the practical details of selecting type and preparing matter for the printer, proof reading, blanks and forms, and library reports. These topics have also been covered before, but have never been worked into a single course. The fourth, like the first, is a new departure — a library administrative seminar conducted by the vice-director for the informal discussion of such topics as Christmas exhibits, duplicate pay collections, library schedules, etc.

One afternoon a week during this term is spent in visiting libraries in this neighborhood.

The visits began on April 12 with the Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and the Girls' High School Library. On April 19 the class visited the Administration building of the Brooklyn Public Library, the Long Island Historical Society Library, and the Mural Proof Studios.

The annual spring trip, March 29-April 8, included visits to Princeton, Bryn Mawr, the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute, the Public Library and the Library Company of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Annapolis, and many of the libraries of Washington, among them the Library of Congress, the Public Library of the District, the Government Printing Office, the Library of the Bureau of Education, of the Department of Agriculture, and of the Smithsonian Institution. Thanks to friends at court, the school was received by President Taft, attended a special musical cavalry drill at Fort Meyer, given for the members of Congress, and witnessed the opening of sessions of the Senate and House from the members' galleries. Many social courtesies were extended, and the trip was one of the most delightful that the school has ever enjoyed.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Charlotte E. Wallace, class of 1897, has resigned from the headship of the circulating department of the Seattle Public Library, in order to spend two years in study and travel abroad. Miss Ethel R. Sawyer, class of 1906, who has been Miss Wallace's first assistant, will succeed her in the headship of the department.

Miss Margarethe Fritz, class of 1903, announces her resignation in November last from the librarianship of the Volksbibliothek of Berlin, to accept the position of assistant librarian in the Amerika-Institut of Berlin.

Miss Marion L. Cowell, 1908, first assistant in the circulating department at Pittsburgh, has accepted the librarianship of the public library at La Grande, Oregon, where she will begin work May 15.

Miss Margaret Fullerton, class of 1910, has been appointed assistant in the State Library at Columbus, Ohio.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director.*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The University of Pennsylvania offers a six-weeks' course in Library economy in its summer school, July 2-Aug. 10. The course will be general, including cataloging, classification, reference work, and other minor branches. A special course of five lectures on "Children's reading" will be given by Miss Amena Pendleton. A general non-technical course of ten hours on "How to use a library" will be given by Miss Donnelly. The course will be in charge of Miss J. R. Donnelly, director of the Library School of Drexel Institute. Miss Louise Heims, librarian of Wake Forest College Library, will be the reviser, and one other assistant will be decided upon later. Circulars may be obtained from the director of the University of Pennsylvania Summer School, Dr. A. D. Yocum.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The outside lecturers in the book selection course this month have been Miss Wild, professor of Biblical history at Lake Erie College, and Mr. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Wild lectured on "Biblical literature," giving an unusual insight into the beauties of this particular kind of literature in a most inspiring way. Mr. Ward gave a practical and helpful talk on the "Selection of technical books for the small library." This year, on its lectureship foundation, the Alumni Association presented Mrs. Elmendorf, who lectured on "Poetry for light, strength and power," Friday afternoon, March 29, in the rooms of the Library School. This lecture, to which the alumni and many friends were invited, was one which aroused much enthusiasm, and gave keen delight to those present. Tea was served afterwards, when the opportunity was given to meet Mrs. Elmendorf, and all felt that the afternoon had been one of special privilege and pleasure.

The school was closed for the Easter vacation, from April 4 to April 11.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Miss Vivien Mackenzie, '11, librarian and statistician, Department of Public Health and Sanitation, Cleveland, has resigned her position, to accept the librarianship of the Oahu College Library at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Miss Cecelia Lewis, '09, assistant in the circulating department of the Buffalo Public Library, has withdrawn from library work for the present.

Reviews

COMMISSION DE LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE DE BELGIQUE. Règles catalographiques établies en connexion avec les Règles catalographiques internationales. Bruxelles, 1911 (Tirage provisoire), p. 30.

According to the preface, the above rules have been compiled with reference to a prospective international code, the Anglo-American rules having been adopted as a working basis, with certain modifications and variations. The principles on which the Commission has proceeded in its revision are as follows: The rules aim at agreement between bibliographical and cataloging undertakings. They take note of catalogs and repertories in three parts, viz.: Author (alphabetical), subjects (systematic, decimal), subjects (alphabetical by subject words). In presupposing the existence of the three catalogs named, the Commission has undertaken to simplify certain rules, particularly those which deal

with entry of corporate bodies. Where the Anglo-American rules use the statement, "in English," the words, "in the language of the catalogue" have been substituted. This is in order to facilitate the use of the rules in various countries. References to the form of heading selected are to be made freely from other forms. The numbering of the rules in the Anglo-American code has been retained, but something like 58 of the 174 rules have been subjected to more or less change. Some of the modifications are slight, and consist mainly in abridgment or elaboration of the text, without change of the underlying principles; others represent departures of the most far-reaching importance.

To give an idea of the nature and scope of some of these changes, the following illustrations may be quoted:

Rules 1 to 22 have been combined into one, marked 1-22, with twenty-four subsections (a—y). The result is a condensation of the first eight pages of the Anglo-American code into two pages in the Belgian revision. Whether catalogers will find the abridgment helpful remains to be seen.

Collections of papal bulls are entered under the name of the compiler, with reference from the title, or *vice versa*. Collections limited to a single pontificate and single bulls are entered under the name of the pope. The heading, Roman Catholic Church, is therefore not used. While the Anglo-American code favors entry of commentaries under the author of the text commented on, the Belgian revision apparently gives the benefit of the doubt to the commentator. Sections q—y treat of authors of official publications, commentators, compilers or editors of laws, etc., treated in the Anglo-American rules under corporate entry.

Rule 26.—Surnames with prefixes are to be entered under the prefix, except the German "von" and names generally known without the prefix (Chateaubriand, Montesquieu, Lamartine, etc.). A glance at the Anglo-American rule will show how far-reaching is the change here proposed.

Rules 31-32.—Popes, sovereigns, reigning princes, saints and other persons known only under their forenames are to be entered under that form of their forename which appears in the publication (presumably the publication cataloged), with reference from the vernacular form and from that of the language of the catalog.

This is a surprising departure not only from the Anglo-American, but from the Prussian and Austrian rules as well. It is, of course, very simple to enter under the form of name given in the publication cataloged. What the ultimate result of such procedure will be if applied to a large catalog any experienced cataloger can readily see.

Rule 38.—Pseudonymous works are to be entered under the pseudonym, with a reference from the real name, provided that is known. This is simplification with a vengeance; but what becomes of the international agreement? (Cf. Anglo-American, Prussian, Austrian, Norwegian, and other printed codes). The principles thus laid down in 31, 32 and 38 naturally prevail also in 41, Married Women; and in 49-51, Classical and Byzantine writers. The result is that main entries for the works of authors covered by these rules come together in the catalog only in the few cases where the same form of name obtains in all languages, and is followed uniformly in all editions and translations of the author's works.

Other varieties likely to stir up considerable trouble are the following:

Government and official publications are not entered under the name of country or place, but under that of the office, *e. g.*, Office du travail (Belgique). Laws, codes, judicial decisions, acts, constitutions, charters, international treaties, are entered under the name of the compiler or editor, if anonymous under the title. Religious denominations, sects, orders, and political parties are not considered as authors of their publications. Societies and institutions of all kinds are to be entered under their names; in no case under the place where located. Theoretically, this may seem a good rule and quite in harmony with the efforts towards simplification which have evidently obtained throughout the code. It does not speak well, however, for the practical experience of the compilers with the many problems of corporate entry. One shudders to think of an author catalog of a large library with all churches, schools, observatories, and similar institutions and organizations entered under the first word of the name not an article.

The Bible, sacred books, epics, etc., go under the names of the translators or editors if given, otherwise under the title. Geographical headings are to be given in the language of the publication cataloged.

The variations from the Anglo-American code here quoted may be sufficient to indicate the trend of the Belgian revision. The members of the American and British Catalogue Rules Committee, who, from 1901 to 1907, busied themselves with the construction of the rules now commonly referred to as the Anglo-American, are naturally interested to know that so important a body as the Commission de la Bibliographie de Belgique has accepted their code as a basis for a publication which, though provisional, is evidently intended as an international guide for catalogers and bibliographers. It is to be regretted, however, that in so doing it should have found it necessary to make such radical departures from it that an ultimate agreement between the new revision, as it now stands, and the original on which it is said to be based should seem wholly out of the question.

Whether the Belgian revision will prove more acceptable to our German, Austrian,

Swiss and Scandinavian colleagues than was the original of 1908 may well be doubted. As far as its chances of being accepted as an international guide by bibliographers are concerned, it is fairly safe to assume that without considerable revision and even some radical changes it is not likely to meet with general acceptance; this, despite the fact that the compilers have evidently paid more heed to the needs of bibliographies than of library catalogs. J. C. M. H.

RYAN, Daniel J. The Civil War Literature of Ohio; a bibliography, with explanatory and historical notes. Cleveland, Burrows, 1911. 9+518 p. Q. $6.

Since the issue, in 1866, of John R. Bartlett's "Literature of the Rebellion," the quantity of printed material, new and old, has so increased that a like general bibliography would be out of the question. Each state or a group of states must be considered, and even then the field must be rigidly restricted. In the "Civil War literature of Ohio," Mr. Ryan has covered one state, and on a somewhat novel plan. It is no mere list of publications, but a critical estimate of works, and so as valuable to the historian as to the bibliographer. The titles are given in full, and notes, sometimes a page or more in length, give a summary of the contents and a brief biography of the writer. Statistical tables, letters and volume contents of a series swell the notes, and give valuable information to such as may have occasion to consult the material, and are on a scale equalled in no other similar publication. In this manner it ceases to be a mere bibliography, and becomes a readable and useful manual.

Under Hinman, for example, is his "Story of the Sherman Brigade," with a note of two pages; the "Official roster" is analyzed in two pages; and the contents of the series, "Sketches of war history," are listed in full. About nine hundred titles are described in more than 450 pages, giving an average of half a page to the title. Such fulness would be out of the question in a state like Massachusetts, where the number of titles would be twice as large. The notes are good, and show no little independent reading and criticism. Accuracy has been attained, so far as the reviewer has had access to the issues, but it would have been well to give the full name of the writer on the first of his publications, and the omission of James F. Rhodes is to be noted, certainly an Ohio writer and one dealing with the war. On the other hand, there is much curious reminder of past writings. Who knows of Howells' "Life of Lincoln," not a work of fiction, but his first start in a broader literary career? How many of to-day have read Locke's (Petroleum V. Nasby) volumes, which in their day had great influence, and survived the end of the war? The paraphrase of "We are coming, Father Abraham," on page 437, makes curious reading, but its bitterness may be neutralized by examining the issues of the state executive. The work has been well done, and was worth doing. W. C. F.

Periodical and other Literature

A. L. A. Bulletin for March contains, in addition to the Ottawa conference plans, given in the April LIBRARY JOURNAL, a list of gifts and bequests to American libraries in 1911, which, incidentally, through good advertising, has been commented on, editorially and as news, in a great many newspapers in all parts of the country. Outside Mr. Carnegie's gifts, there were donated $1,038,452, 65,575 volumes, 6 sites and 7 buildings.

Bulletin of Indiana State Library for March contains "Hints on the making of club programs," by Florence Venn.

Fitchburg Sentinel for March 23 contained an article on the Fitchburg Public Library.

The Newarker for March includes "What is the matter with New Jersey schools?" "Newark's Museums of Art and Science," "City planning and excess condemnation," "Do you read?" (by J. C. D.), and short lists of stories about children, good detective stories and of books on citizenship.

ENGLISH

Library Association Record for January also includes "Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf, the printer, 1719-1794," by Thomas William Huck; and "German manuscripts of the Middle Ages," by Fritz Behrend.

FOREIGN

La Coltura Popolare, Feb. 29, 1912, has a report of the work of the popular libraries at Milan for the year 1911, showing a total circulation of 276,916, of which 50,768 were read in the building and 225,916 were read at home.

—— March 16, 1912, contains the summary of the report of Trieste popular libraries for the year 1911, and the report of the first conference of representatives of popular libraries in the province of Milan, held on Feb. 20, 1912.

Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi, in its issue of December, 1911, has a continuation and conclusion of Giuseppe Baccini's article on La Stampa Clandestina in Toscana nel 1847.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Bibliography of London. Thomas W. Huck. *Lib.*, January, '12, p. 38-54.

The study of the history of London is essentially the study of the natural unfettered development of England. The material for this bibliographical index is somewhat scattered. Early attempts are noted in the article. This work is in the hands of a group of certain students, each to undertake his part on co-

öperative lines. Rules for entries, which are scheduled, and a rough scheme of classification has been adopted. It was decided to include the area of the London Postal District. The printed matter will be dealt with first, and it is the intention to include also articles, maps, etc., and proceedings of societies which have the slightest bearing on London history and topography. The bibliography is being compiled on cards, 5 x 3, classed by colors: ecclesiastical, blue; historical and administrative, green; social, economic and industrial, yellow; geographical, geological, etc., pink; sources, salmon; topographical, white. Samples of these are printed, as also the scheme of classification under the separate heads. A decimal classification, previously suggested, was not found practicable. Each entry on the cards will be annotated, so as to convey the substance, the mode of treatment and scope.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN UNIVERSITY WORK.

Bibliographic equipment of a university library for its greatest efficiency. Andrew Keogh. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 56-59.

Bibliographies are labor-saving devices and should be provided in a university library as generously as possible, commonly known and accessible, in constant use. The library is the most important single means of education, and in the ability of the student to look up any question arising the student derives the greatest advantage from his education. The chief bibliographical tool is a good catalog, and the author mentions some of the more important ones, which he says must be forced upon the attention of the student. There should be instruction by the professor, as well as the librarian in their use. A course is given at Yale, the chief aim being the training in methodical habits of work and independent use of books. Especially important is this work in the graduate schools, where it serves first as a preliminary survey of the field, and indicates the part of a field of knowledge remaining untilled. Here, also, a list of important bibliographies are mentioned. Bibliographies are also the best working basis in building up new collections and filling deficiencies in old ones. They aid in the proper classification of books under precise subject headings. Bibliography finds its highest efficiency only when interpreted by the reference librarian, who corrects and supplements all the deficiencies of the catalog and classification by his own trained, interested and effective service.

BIOGRAPHIC WORK BY LIBRARIES.

Librarians as local biographers. George Iles. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 61-63.

Lack of biographies of many great men, especially in the field of science, should give the librarian opportunity to gather every noteworthy item of those in his locality in such a list as "Who's who in America," respecting their books, pictures or statues, their engines, railroads, etc. Every leading newspaper has such a file of clippings. The *N. Y. Tribune* has a file with units of manila envelopes about four inches high and ten inches long, placed alphabetically in cabinets ten inches high, the drawers being divided lengthwise into three compartments in which the envelopes stand upright. Such a collection of portraits and clippings faithfully maintained would be a golden store in any locality.

BOOK SELECTION.

The question of censorship. Sidney Kirby. *Lib. World.* Mr., '12, p. 257-59.

The first difficulty is to arrive at a decision as to what constitutes a moral standard. To pander to the wishes of the majority is to run the risk of satisfying the least intellectual reader. To keep out all books dealing in any way with the seamy side of life is to prevent the library from fulfilling its function of placing the world's greatest literary masterpieces within the reach of everybody. The public blames the librarian for selection. The committee on selection should be one of standing and representative of the profession, to which the librarian can refer the objector.

BOOK STORAGE.

Modern methods of book storage. Reginald E. Smither. *Lib. World.* Mr., '12, p. 259-64.

A description of the four methods used for book storage. The British Museum system places books less used in stackrooms backing the circular reading-room. These are three stories high, each story being 8 feet high. Perforated iron gratings separate the stories and are held upon iron girders. Because of congestion, a "sliding press" was invented. The iron cases run backwards and forwards along level ledges fastened to the original structures. The presses are of light iron fitted with shelves to hold books both back and front. At the top of each are wheels running on narrow ledges fastened to the girders which support the floor above. The whole weight of the case rests on these wheels. When not in use, the sliding case fits back against the old one and projects but little into the gangway. When books from the inner case are wanted the movable case is pulled forward, running very easily. It is only necessary to attach pieces of angle-iron to the girders for ledges. The idea of having in the reading-room the frequently used books has been copied in a smaller degree by the large municipal libraries, which has been modified in other libraries by the use of bookcases in a portion of the room. In most libraries books are shelved according to size. The disadvantage of this is that books on one subject may be in two or three places. The second method, the "stack" system, is superior, being a series of shelves from floor to ceiling in a very high room, divided at intervals of about seven feet by glass or open

work floors, light being obtained usually from the sides. Five tiers is a sufficient number (the middle tier being on the floor where books are required), unless there is an efficient lift service. The objection to this system is that it prevents access of readers, and this has caused it to fall into disfavor. Another objection is danger of fire. The third is the Poole system, which is intended to prevent the loss of space in the center of the building and overcome the difficulty of heating rooms 50 or 60 feet high. The storage is not quite as compact as in the stack system, but is more convenient and practical. The books are stored in series of rooms thrown out as wings from the central building and extending round the latter. Ten of these rooms are advocated, containing the books on some special subject, shelved in wall cases and in double standard cases about eight feet high, the ordinary cases being at right angles to the walls. The rooms are furnished for readers. The amount of space initially required makes the use of this system almost prohibitive, especially for English libraries. The last, and, in general, oldest (alcove) system is that of placing the shelving around the walls up to a height of 10 or 12 feet, and above that a gallery or galleries with similar tiers of shelves. This is still in use in many modern libraries, notably at the Guildhall Library, London. When more accommodations are required, bookcases are placed at right angles to the walls, forming alcoves, and generally tables and desks are placed in them between each bookcase. The waste of space is enormous and shelf capacity is limited. Access is difficult, and greater vigilance is necessary. Books at the top of the room suffer from heat and gases. The cost of shelving is greater. Comparison with the stack shows shelf capacity double that of the alcove system.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

Community libraries at Elizabeth. C. A. George. *Pub. Lib.* Mr., '12, p. 75-77.

With a branch library two miles from the main building, three special branch or community libraries were established early in 1911 in conveniently located schools, maintained as distributing centers only, without reading-room facilities. Each of these community libraries is the center of a circle, the radius of which is not more than a ten-minutes' walk, and they cover, with the main and branch library, 92 to 95 per cent. of the population of 70,000. Only equipment and maintenance of these branches is at the cost of the library. Seven hundred books and an assistant's desk were installed in each, and an assistant from the library is in charge twice a week. About a third of the books are changed at intervals. The hours are from two to five; on Saturdays, nine-thirty to twelve. No attempt has been made to keep open during the summer months. The libraries are located in the teacher's room, which is not open to the children except during library hours. A reader's card is good at the main or branch libraries, and a system of return to any one library has been worked out. Colored inks and initial of assistant or branch making the record are used as indicators. Applications are made through the main library. During the eight months' use in 1911, 10,965 books were circulated, about 40 per cent. non-fiction.

CLASSIFICATION.

Hawkes, A. J. Suggestions towards a constructional revision of the Dewey classification. The Librarian Series, No. 1. Robert Atkinson. 12 p.

The author confines himself to sections 800 and 900. In the first class he brings together the description, antiquities and history of countries and places, making each place the unit of classification. In the second class it is proposed to bring together the literature about literature in all languages.

DEVELOPMENT OF A LIBRARY.

The operation of a model suburban library. Louise N. Horace. *Suburban Life.* Ap., '12, p. 239-41, 266-67.

Interior and exterior views of the library at Summit, N. J., telling how it was formed, how the library came to be, and giving some details of the present methods of administration, cost, etc. The article is followed by a brief account of the architectural features of the library by Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr. The building is planned to accommodate 27,000 books.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

Library administration: a plea for uniformity. Henry A. Sharp. *Lib. World.* F., '12, p. 247-49.

Much divergence in administration exists. As example is cited the luxuries of one library and its facilities, as against restrictions and formalities of another. A "code of rules for the efficient and uniform administration of municipal libraries" would give new libraries a guide, and would do away with multiplicity of forms, and would be advantageous to assistants changing positions. Especially, central libraries should administer their branches on like lines.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

Advertising the public library. Paul H. Neystrom. *Wisc. Lib. B.* F., '12, p. 13-18.

Good as the public libraries are, they are not a dividend-paying proposition from a business standpoint. As an example, a city of 9000 people has a library worth $25,000, with 10,000 books. The cost for running, including interest on investment, depreciation and current expenses, would be about $4500. Assuming 5 cents per week for each book loaned and 3 cents for each visit, there would have to be 60,000 books loaned and 50,000 visits to make it pay; or with about 6000 of

the 9000 people using the library, a circulation average of ten per person per year and 8½ visits. The causes for the failure of library use are: (1) Newcomers and foreigners do not know of the library; (2) certain classes are beyond its reach, as the illiterate; (3) people do not know of the subject-matter of interest to them; (4) hesitation of people to go because they have to "dress up"; (5) people who haven't the study habit are not attracted; (6) lack of tact and consideration in the library. Architectural beauty pays. The library should be centrally located. The library must provide suitable service and advertise it. The librarian can do much personal work to advertise. The coöperation of teachers, preachers, trade union officials, etc., should be sought; bulletins, letters, etc., are effective through the mails; notices in hotels and public places attract; architectural features have prevented window displays; the newspaper is one of the most effective mediums, and news happenings in the library, in addition to lists with descriptive matter, etc., should be given. Mr. Neystrom cites a few examples of good book description and other telling advertisements. The movement for such a propaganda should be started only after the most complete preparations, then choice of methods and preparation for them. A survey of the community must be made. Advertising in itself must be studied.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

Ought public libraries to advertise? Sidney Kirby. *Lib. World.* F., '12, p, 230-32.

The author considers advertising well worth trying, and as Englishmen are influenced greatly by habit, it will mean effort to introduce such an innovation and maintain it. The libraries are misrepresented in their desire to provide under limited appropriation. A central publicity department is urged, each library paying a certain percentage of its income. Better still, the central government might manage and finance this department.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.

Library work with rural schools. Corinne A. Metz. *Pub. Lib.* Mr., '12, p. 83-85.

Describes successful work accomplished in Van Wert County, Ohio, by the Brumbach Library. Small towns and other centers have been supplied with branch stations. In 1906 a department of school libraries was organized, with an assistant in charge, who aids in selection for teachers, makes up collections and compiles lists. Any teacher in the county is entitled to a school library, the number of volumes being usually limited to the number of pupils. Teachers have only to do the charging (which is sometimes done by a pupil as "librarian") and make a monthly report of circulation. They are asked to give short talks on the use and care of books. In selection, books of recognized literary merit and sound ethical value are purchased, though useful stepping-stones not of great merit are sometimes included. "Thick" books are not popular. The selection is limited to books for children from 5 to 14. The library is the meeting-place for teachers in a special room. Lists for teachers are printed.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.

Problems of work with schools. Harriet A. Wood. *Pub. Lib.* Mr., '12, p. 86-87.

In the Portland Library Association there is a separate school department serving the whole teaching force in the community. The department makes its work tributary to every other department. The experience of one year's work has shown the value of a system of library work with schools in which the schools carry a large share of responsibility. From the beginning, teachers were sure that the school authorities believed in the library. It is the intention of the department to organize the instruction of teachers and pupils, but only with the full support of the school authorities. There is a joint committee of school and library boards. "While there will always be necessity for work with individual teachers and pupils, we are convinced that greater progress will be made if we attack our problem at the other end of the line."

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.

School and library coöperation. Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 55-56.

"The vital fact about the Buffalo school library system is that it is fundamentally coöperative. By deliberative purpose it is the union of certain opportunities and resources of the school and certain experience and equipment of the library in a joint activity. That activity achieves certain results that neither institution could accomplish alone, furthering their common purpose to help to equip happy, intelligent, useful citizens. The great argument in Buffalo for the coöperation as compared with school-conducted libraries is that the children, becoming accustomed during school life to library books and the conception of the library, may not cease to read as they cease formal study. To the enterprise the schools contribute the opportunity to reach easily and inexpensively a large number of children gathered in groups nearly equal in age and development, the teaching staff's intimate knowledge of children, its service in distributing books to the children, safe housing for books not in use, and part of the money needed. The library contributes the knowledge of children's books and their worth possessed by its staff, its equipment for discovering, judging and testing new books, its skilled methods of selecting, buying, classifying, cataloging and distributing books, and for collecting and recording simple statistics of use, and the money necessary to buy books and for operating expenses in addition to the school's much smaller contribution. The library gathered the school libraries of the ten schools, weeded out the unworthy, bought books enough to supply each classroom with a little library equal to the number of children and adapted to their use, distributed them through the schools, each month collected statistics of their use, and transferred and renewed them in the middle of the year and gathered them all at the close of the school year. The real difficulty was in assigning individual books to specific grades. Such arbitrary assignment is never much more than a shrewd guess, as the power to read of children of the same ages and even of the same grade varies widely. Following past experience and observation of the children's own choice in the children's room, the books were divided tentatively by forming a skeleton list for the two divisions of each grade, after which the 6407 books were made up into 163 little libraries."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School libraries. Norman E. Henry. *Education.* Ap., '12, p. 474-77.

Most of the things said in this article are trite. The author emphasizes, however, that the business of the teacher is to conduct his teaching in such a way that "daily a number of absorbingly interesting and tantalizing questions will invariably drive his students into the library to get them answered." He also speaks of the joy and intellectual satisfaction that comes from students by getting them to do this kind of work in a library.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.

What the library expects from the teacher. Anna Hoover. *Pub. Lib.* Mr., '12, p. 80-83.

To be of greatest assistance, teachers must be lovers of books, in contents and physical make-up. They should teach the youngest pupils a proper regard for the care of books, as well as the use of them. Teachers are expected to be readers of books and well acquainted with the best literature. They should be able to cultivate the child's taste. Reading aloud portions of books and preparing lists are the two ways to get pupils to read. The librarian expects coöperation, and expects teachers to be library patrons, acquainted with its rules and resources. Requests of teachers should be reasonable, and they should understand that the library cannot supply every book asked for. If a book is wanted for the teacher's plan of work, adequate notice should be given for purchase. When students are sent for reference work, the librarian should previously be notified, in order to make preparations.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.

What teachers expect of the library. James F. Hosic. *Pub. Lib.* Mr., '12, p. 79-80.

Teachers personally need light reading for recreation, cultural reading and reading for general information. Professionally, they must know what is going on in the educational world. For the needs of others, the teachers want books in the classroom for the pupils to read, and a list of well-selected books which children are sure to like. The library should inform teachers of the opportunities it offers for them; train them to use its resources; enlist them as helpers; win their confidence; adapt its technique to local needs; leave to the school its proper work; interest children in books, but story-telling may well be left to the teachers.

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.

Utilization of the school plant. William Wirt. *Pub. Lib.* Mr., '12, p. 78-79.

The functions of the twentieth-century school are to provide for study from books, play, work in laboratories and visual and auditory education. "The new school gives the child one-fourth of his time for the formal study of text books and for the formal organization of what he has learned during the remaining three-fourths of his time in real activities." In Gary County, Ind., the school employs specially trained teachers to direct the children's outside reading, who meet every child for a thirty-minute period on alternate days. Many books furnished by the library are supplied in sets of 30 volumes or 40 volumes of the same book. Teachers in special work have their special libraries, as on nature study. All this work is supplemented by pictures, victrolas, piano players, stereopticon, etc. It is hoped to have a library branch in every school in the county, with an assistant from the library in charge. Adults use the school building as freely as children, and the library can be entered directly from the outside without climbing steps.

LIBRARY AS AN INVESTMENT.

The library as a paying investment. Carl B. Roden. *Wisc. Lib. B.* F., '12, p. 5-8.

The library has the right to point to its contribution toward the maintenance and advancement of the educational average of the community, as well as to the use and importance of the library in the common business relations of life. The books which the wideawake librarian takes care to assemble, dealing with trades, industries, processes and manufactures, with especial attention to those of his own city, very soon pay for themselves over and over again, and in this connection the work at Grand Rapids, Pittsburgh and Chicago is instanced. Important, also, is it to supplement, extend and develop the knowledge and proficiency of those numberless young people who are forced into gainful pursuits before their time. The library also reaches still farther, and seeks and lays hold upon the child. But there is another phase of the library's mission above even these: the library as a world force.

"And the contribution of this age is, on the one hand, the marvellous conquest over time and space; on the other, the great twofold movement to raise and improve the social and intellectual condition of humanity. And the most significant phase of this movement, the discovery and chosen instrument of our day, is the public library, with its universal appeal, its unlimited sphere of influence and its boundless opportunities; with its enlightened methods and the enthusiasm of its inspired leaders. And because we believe this to be true, and nothing short of this to be our mission, we librarians hold our heads up in our day and generation, with pride and confidence in our calling — daring even to claim for it the dignity of a profession. And when you ask us for dividends upon your investment, we point not to the counting-room or the ledger, but to the influence of the library which has been invested in the minds of men and of their children, and which will pay, and pay and pay again, even unto the end of the world!"

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Jast's address to the Northern Counties Library Association on branch work. *Lib. Assoc. R.* Ja., '12, p. 19-27.

The secretary of the L. A. U. K. points out the danger of disruption from within and without the organization by the formation of bodies covering portions of the library field. The Museums' Association was formed outside instead of inside the library association, as also the Library Assistants', the Scottish and Irish library associations. Proposals were made for another organization of a purely technical character, which should act as the registration body of the profession. To save the situation, the council formulated the registration scheme, which was carried by the Association in spite of strong opposition of some and indifference of others. Now, within the Association are discontented branches, always holding in reserve the threat of breaking away if their wishes are not complied with. "The Library Association has been in the past too much occupied with its domestic concerns, and has, consequently, neglected its work in the world." At present, a library bill for larger tax appropriation is being promoted, and it is necessary that the Association be so constituted that it can be effectively used for the purpose of influencing public opinion. For this, unity is necessary, and the Association must be in touch with public opinion at various points all over the country. There are two or three branches, loosely connected with the main body, doing admirable work, but in an isolated fashion and not as part of a general campaign. The council has divided the map of England into nine districts, exclusive of London, in some of which library organizations must yet be formed, which should constitute the sensitive mechanism through which the educational campaign may be conducted. Under this new scheme "we want, in particular, to persuade members of public authorities and other men in the public eye to associate themselves with the branch and attend its meetings. Then we want each branch to organize public lectures and public meetings dealing with libraries in each principal town, and to insure an audience. Above all, we want the branch to be alert to every opportunity which may present itself of pressing the claims of the library, and to advise the council in London of the trend of public feeling in its own locality."

LIBRARY BINDINGS.

List of books published in reinforced or in special library bindings. William McGill. *Lib. World.* Mr., '12, p. 277-86. To be concluded.

In addition to the list printed through H, the article specifies some of the principal features of special bindings made up by Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, with scale of prices, and of the *Everyman* library.

LIBRARY OUTLOOK.

The library outlook; an address to municipal library assistants. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assoc. R.* Ja., '12, p. 28-38.

Notes the large strides in library development in the past twenty-five years in England. The worst feature of the present condition of affairs is the limitation of the library rate to one penny in the pound. There has been a reluctance on the part of the public to finance libraries for the largest service, especially making possible the employment of trained librarians. Through the lack of opportunities for remunerative work, there are few applicants, and the library classes conducted by the University of London may have to be discontinued. Mr. Jast points out that at the present moment the state of arrested development seems characteristic. The library staff contains assistants which "ought never to have been either recognized or named as library material; some of it might be usefully employed for messenger and certain kinds of routine work, but is no good for anything higher. The time is undoubtedly coming, has, indeed, come, I believe, in one or two libraries, when no superior post will be filled except by assistants who qualify themselves by taking either the diploma or some of the certificates of the Library Association." The question of registration within the Association came largely through the demand of library assistants. It limits the recognition of these assistants to a few possessing special claims. The inclusion of librarians as heads of institutions is unrestricted. The action of the council of the present association in excluding certain assistants who stand above librarians of small libraries has been severely criticised. The permissive library bill which seeks to remove the limitation of appropriation needs greater coöperation on the part of librarians, and the creation of an adequate public opinion is necessary. (See also Mr. Jast's address on branch work under LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.) It is also urged that there be a federation of societies with kindred aims, holding meetings together, looking finally toward amalgamation.

MAP COLLECTIONS.

Maps: their value and availability. Walter B. Briggs. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 59-61.

The two great map indexes are "A list of maps of America in the Library of Congress," of 1137 pages, and "A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress, with bibliographical notes," of 1659 pages. Articles on maps in periodicals are listed. The need is to add, under the subject of maps in our catalogs, many more cards and maps should be more generally exhibited. The writer advocates the temporary removal of maps from books and magazines. Types of maps warranting such treatment are instanced. Maps are hidden in the books of our shelves. Teachers are giving increased attention to

them. The author believes that there is need of a fully annotated list of atlases and maps in print, together with an index to the best maps in recent books and periodicals.

OPEN-SHELF SYSTEM.

Procedure in changing from a closed to an open library. Walter H. Parker. *Lib. Assis.* Ap., '12, p. 63-70.

Describes congestion due to inadequate staff and delay in delivering books, and changes made in rooms to supply open shelves. Statistics show an increase of 26.5 per cent. in issues since the installation of open access.

OVERDUE BOOKS.

Overdue books, and the treatment of defaulters. Henry T. Coutts. *Lib. World.* F., '12, p. 241-46.

The period allowed for reading must be sufficient, the fine reasonable, and the method of dealing with defaulting borrowers conducted in a businesslike manner. The practice of different periods for fiction and non-fiction leads to confusion, and two weeks is considered, with renewal, ample time. Renewal is made by person, post or telephone. The reasons for fines are that but for a penalty books would never be returned, and that the money obtained adds to the income. However, "no library has a right or any need to make a profit" from fines. But fines will always be a necessity, or another kind of penalty instituted. The card system and the indicator are the two ways of detection of overdue books. Methods for recovery of books should be accurate, systematic and regular. Written applications should be sent, and personal application only when these prove ineffectual. Law procedure is doubtful and usually more costly than the value involved. Examples of applications are given, as also library records of "defaulters' books."

READING IN SCHOOLS.

The school and current fiction. Herbert Bates. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 43-47.

Current fiction means all magazines recently issued and all accessible novels. Philosophy and inspiration may be derived from fiction reading, as well as rest and entertainment. All fiction is valuable, even adventure, which develops manhood and shapes ideals and character. As to actual reading of pupils, circumstances of home environment influences much or no reading. In teaching to read, too much emphasis must not be placed on analysis and study of structure; reading must be for pleasure, and good literature must be sought on one's own accord. For those who do not read, it is necessary to make them like novels read in class or recommended to them. For those who like action, give them plausible stories, fitting the actors. Out-of-door exercise will reduce abnormal reading of adventure. Usually girls want love stories, though tales of adventure are much read. Social life is here a substitute. In the list read, few read any one book, there being an amazing range of titles. What makes bad books is not bad words or bad people, but "a bad heart." There is no use to forbid a book. Books should be talked over with the pupils. "Let him begin, with the novel, the selection that he must practice in the experience of life." The magazine most read is the *Saturday Evening Post;* next comes the *Ladies' Home Journal.* In order to make pupils like reading, teachers must like it also. Teachers must read much of the current fiction read by the students. A list of good books is necessary. They must be read to be recommended.

SCHOOL READING.

Intensive and supplementary reading. Addie E. Hatfield. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 51-52.

"(1) The teacher must have a definite purpose in mind in both basal and supplementary reading. (2) There must be closer articulation between the grades of the elementary school and the library. (3) In the elementary school, particularly, we must give a fuller acquaintance with myths and legends. (4) We must have the children memorize the stories from the tap-roots of literature. (5) We must aim at thoroughness in a few things if we would successfully refute some charges made against us."

CHILDREN'S READING.

Arousing an interest in the great classics for children. Clara W. Hunt. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 47-51.

With the steady stream of juvenile publishing, much is characterized by a dead level of mediocrity—narrowness of interest, poverty of imagination, ignorance of literary allusion, lack of taste, vocabulary. Though many writers try to uphold ideals of heroism, honor, etc., there is always a reward, largely through luck. The great books have imagination and style. The chief harm of mediocre books is their quantity—the likelihood of a child's so stuffing himself that he at last has no appetite and no digestion for the finer. The contention is absurd that the child's unguided liking is a safe indication of what is best for it. The child's unperverted taste "takes to" the great books. In reading aloud, in no case was the beautiful English of Hawthorne, Kingsley, Lamb, Bunyan, Swift, Kipling, Pyle, Clemens, simplified to the children's supposed understanding. There is a wonderful likeness between the mind of the truly great and the poetic instinct of childhood. We must take care to choose the objective literature, of action and vivid picturesqueness, not the subjective and reflective type of writing. Beginning early and having the habit of reading aloud, is the surest way to develop the taste for the best. The teacher needs only to drop the remark that a certain book is good and relate a single incident to whet the curiosity. Tact and skill and an acquaintance with "stepping-stones" should overcome bad reading habits. What we love ourselves we somehow manage to make our children love. And "what we make children

love and desire is more important than what we make them learn."

DIRECTED READING.

How can we best direct the reading of high school pupils? Margaret Coult. *N. Y. Lib.* Ja., '12, p. 52-55.

The teacher should stimulate reading, first, because a catholic interest in books is one of the greatest safeguards in life, especially in the troubled period of the high school years; and, second, because one can best cultivate the imagination necessary to human sympathy. In establishing a school library, it must be attractive. Pupils are taken to the library for talks, and a systematic course of instruction in the use of the library is to be given. A list of books is prepared. Subjects are selected to be in agreement with the English course and as a progressive scheme, based upon memory and upon the history of the reading experience of a few individuals. Appropriateness to years and development is of great importance. Reading is required, as also statements in regard to author, plot and personal liking. This is because many do not know how to read, and they must get into the habit. Books should be talked about by the teacher. Magazine stories have been utilized, giving a vocabulary for the ordinary needs of life, especially for foreigners. Pictures are a great aid, as failure in imagination is one of the main causes of inability to read books. Books should be around the classroom. Care should be taken to avoid the apologetic tone toward pupils.

PRIMARY READING.

Wastefulness in primary reading. Gilbert S. Brown. *Western Journal of Educ.* Mr., '12, p. 111-16.

While this article is written primarily for teachers, much of it is of interest to librarians. The author is assistant professor of education and psychology at the State Normal School at Marquette, Mich. The following is his concluding paragraph:

"In conclusion, it seems to me that the modern nonfactual stories should be excluded from the elementary schools. This is desirable particularly because there is no psychological ground for them; that is, neither the imaginations nor the interests valuable in meeting the situations of actual life demand such material, and the child can comprehend the facts of his environment if they are presented to him in a simple way. And again, since it is true that a large per cent. of the children leave school before they complete the eighth grades of the elementary schools, it is certainly important that the time should not be devoted to the teaching of materials that may not be of more or less direct value to the child in after-school life."

REFERENCE BOOKS.

Where shall I look? Frances Simpson. *Ill. Assoc. Teachers of English B.* Ap., '12, p. 1-8.

Gives a few practical suggestions in selecting and building up a collection of reference books suitable for high school use, including a list, "A working library for high school needs," of 62 titles (costing a little more than $740), with publisher and price. A few second-hand dealers are noted. The high school library should duplicate the town library as little as possible.

SPECIAL LIBRARY WORK.

Library science as an adjunct to engineering. Louise B. Krause. *Engineering Rec.* Mr. 2, '12, p. 233-34.

All books and pamphlets received by the library are classified by the D. C. and Cutter's author marks. Pamphlets are placed in standard binders and treated just as books; these do not include trade catalogs, which do not come under the jurisdiction of the department. A dictionary card catalog is kept according to the New York State Library School and Cutter's rules. Periodicals received are checked on cards, and are carefully gone over by the librarian for subjects of interest to company and individuals. A boiled-down index to subjects is made, including the analyzing of articles.

"The index sheets of topographic maps and geologic folios which are printed in the form of maps of the various states of the United States, showing the progress of the surveys, have been mounted on stiff sheets, and every quadrangle map contained in the library checked thereupon. This enables one, by looking at the index map, to ascertain at once whether the section he is interested in has been surveyed, and also shows if it is in the library. As the surveys of different states progress these map index sheets must be kept up to date by the substitution of new editions of the sheets. The topographical sheets are filed in a special flat-drawer case and classified by state, the individual sheets being given their respective classification numbers and arranged alphabetically by the names of the quadrangles under each state number. In addition to the map index sheets, the printed check list of topographic maps and geologic folios issued by the U. S. Geological Survey has been checked and serves as a printed index to all material on hand. The list is especially useful, because it gives cross-references when a surveyed quadrangle touches more than a portion of one state. The geological folios are inserted in the alphabetical arrangement with the topographic sheets.

"A special system for filing photographs has been inaugurated. All photographs are mounted on a standard size mount, gray photo-mount board, size 11 x 14, by a special dry mounting process which keeps the boards from warping out of shape. Each board is classified geographically by state, the Dewey decimal history numbers being used for convenience, as the library contains no history, and then alphabeted by the names of the towns under each state and filed in vertical filing cabinets. The classification of material by geographical location brings material under adjacent states, next to each other in the files, and has been found to be more convenient for consultation, than an alphabetical arrangement of states by name from A to Z. Under each town, in addition to the geographical numbers assigned each board, the boards are numbered in accession order, so that the highest numbered board standing last is the photograph of latest date. This makes a consecutive chronological arrangement of all photographs from the time a foundation is begun until a plant is complete. When the general views of a city showing streets or public buildings are filed, they are not mixed with the engineering photographs taken at that particular place, but are placed in the file directly in front of the engineering photographs of the city, in a subdivision marked 'G' (General). A card catalog is kept of the entire photograph file, making a complete record of the contents. Films and duplicate photographs are also kept in vertical files."

Data, which is in leaflet form, is minutely classified and card cataloged and placed in

vertical files. The library receives all important technical literature, which is carefully read. It is considered best and most practical to have a person of library training take up such special work than *vice versa*.

Notes and News

GERMAN COMMISSION INVESTIGATES AMERICAN LIBRARIES.—Members of the commission of the German Museum of Masterpieces of Natural Sciences and Technical Arts, of Munich, arrived in New York, April 7, for a detailed investigation of the arrangement of museums and libraries in the United States. The Munich museum is about to erect a library building. The commission is headed by an imperial councillor, Dr. Oskar von Muller, and a privy councillor, Professor W. von Dyck, and includes an architect, a physicist, a library expert and three museum engineers.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

Exhibits of photographs, charts and other material illustrating the St. Louis Public Library's work were included in the Civic League exhibition at the City Club on April 5-6, and a similar showing of the work with children will be made at the Child Welfare exhibition in the Coliseum, April 26 to May 10, including a model children's room in actual operation. Children may be registered there for library use, and books may be taken out and returned as at a regular branch.

LIBRARY TRAINING FOR CHILDREN.

Lectures have been given to children in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades and the lower classes in the high school on the use of the library, under the auspices of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association. The students come in groups with the teacher to the library and receive an hour's practical talk on the different phases of the work, including the history of bookmaking, classification, cataloging, use of index, reference work, etc.

MOTION-PICTURE LIBRARIES.

A motion-picture film company has offered to a number of libraries a record of "Camille" and other celebrated roles, as acted by Sarah Bernhardt, on condition that a photoplay library department be established.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

In Norwich, England, the local auditor has recently decided that if any money is to be spent upon books for schools, it must not come from the funds of the education department, but from the public library rate. The *Library World* points out that educationalists, who have attempted for some years to relieve themselves of this responsibility, have overlooked the fact that the library appropriation is limited and cannot cover more than present requirements of the children's departments, while the education rate is unrestricted. The solution would be for education departments to finance their local school libraries and allow the library authorities to administer them.

Moral Education Congress. The second international congress will be held at the Hague, Aug. 22-27, 1912. Secretary's office is at Bilderdijkstraat, 78, The Hague.

Ashland (Neb.) Public Library opened its doors March 30. The site, worth $1000, was given by Mr. Wiggenhorn, Jr., and $1100 was raised by subscription. Mr. Carnegie gave $5500.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. Bids were opened on March 17 at the office of the Brooklyn Borough President for the construction of the foundations of the Flatbush avenue portion of the central library building, for which a city appropriation of $200,000 was available. Eleven bids were received, ranging from $171,100 to $248,000, and the award was made to the lowest bidder, Charles Meads & Company, of New York. Five of the bids were within the limit of the appropriation. This award provides for the construction of the building up to the street level, including the necessary space for the operation of the mechanical and electrical plant of the entire future building. The Flatbush avenue portion when completed will furnish adequate temporary housing for the treasures of the Montague street reference collection, chronically in danger from fire, as well as for the administrative work of the library, now inadequately housed in Brevoort Place, and for a circulation department in connection with the immediate neighborhood.

Chester (Pa.) Free Library has instituted a story hour, to be given once a week.

Denver (Colo.) Public Library. As a result of the four new branches, now in course of erection, a library training class will be opened.

Genesee, New York State Normal School. Five seniors and four juniors are taking the teacher-librarian course, preparing for teachers for taking charge of the school library.

Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library has just published a useful little pamphlet, entitled "Arbor Day, and some facts about trees." The origin and history of Arbor Day, and the benefits derived from its observance, are briefly stated, and the value of forests and various interesting facts about trees are given in a short, concise form. Much information of local interest has also been embodied in this publication.

Louisville Public Library has just instituted a duplicate pay collection, 240 volumes having been placed on the shelves for the purpose. Five cents a week, and two cents per day beyond that time, will be charged.

Medford (Mass.) Public Library. In the spring of 1911 the estate adjoining the Medford Public Library grounds was purchased

by General Samuel C. Lawrence, with the purpose of putting it in condition for use by the Public Library, of which he had been trustee for forty-three years. His plans were only partially developed at the time of his death, in September. In October of the same year, Mrs. Lawrence expressed her desire to carry out her husband's wishes in regard to the building. Three rooms on the first floor have been converted into a light, attractive children's library. The school collection has also been moved into the "annex," and it is hoped that in another season "story-telling" can be indulged in. The moving from the old children's room in the main library took place on Jan. 17, 1912. About 5000 books were packed in order by the librarian in baskets. They were then lowered from the window to the ground and carried into the new library, where they were set up by the children's librarian and one assistant. Business was carried on as usual without any but those who happened in on that day being aware of a change. A fine portrait of General Lawrence hangs opposite the main entrance of the children's room, and a bronze memorial tablet has been placed near it.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library. Because of the large attendance of children on Saturdays, teachers of the public schools proficient in the several languages spoken in the city will be engaged to assist on that day.

Minneapolis Public Library has issued two special three-page lists for children—"Easter Day" and "Arbor Day."

Nashville, Tenn., is to have two new Carnegie branches at a total cost of $50,000.

New York, Columbia University Library. An agreement has been entered into between the university and the Torrey Botanical Club providing that, in return for the use of the library of the department of Botany by members of the club, the publications of the club may be used by the university library for exchange purposes, such exchanges becoming the property of the university.

Nunda, N. Y. The new Bell Memorial Library was formally turned over to the board of trustees April 6, and public opening will soon be held. There are now about 3000 volumes in the library.

Owensboro, Ky. The City Council passed the ordinance appropriating $3000 for library maintenance over the mayor's veto.

Pomona (Cal.) Public Library is now issuing to those who borrow many books, small blankbooks, ruled like the usual borrower's card.

St. Louis Public Library has issued an interesting little pamphlet of forty-eight pages descriptive of its new building, containing many illustrations. "The main purpose of the building has been kept in mind throughout its planning and construction, namely, that this structure is a library building—not an art gallery, a museum or a place of amusement; that its purpose should be reflected in its architecture, and that its plan should be adapted to its needs. That a library contributes, as nothing else, to the education, culture and refinement of the community, and that in addition to the education obtained from books is that which comes from surroundings of quietude and refined good taste. That a love of beauty is an element of good citizenship, and that to inculcate this lesson is a proper part of the general educational function of the library."

St. Louis Public Library. The Municipal Reference branch has recently been made the exchange agency for the St. Louis public documents. Under the present arrangement, postage and express charges will be met from city appropriation, but the Register will turn over to the Municipal Branch such documents as are available, and the exchange will be carried on under the direction of the branch librarian. The Municipal Branch, which was organized in October, 1911, hopes by the new system of exchanges to round out its collection of charters, laws, ordinances and documents of other cities and states. The Branch will each year have available for exchange the Mayor's annual message and accompanying documents, the yearly volume of ordinances and the journals of the House of Delegates and the Council. In addition to these publications, every five years there will be the revision of the ordinances known as the Revised Code. All of these publications, or any particular one of them, will be sent to such cities as will exchange similar material, or to organizations, universities, state or other libraries having something to offer in return. The library is following very closely the recommendations set forth in the conclusions reached by the committee of the National Municipal League, appointed in 1909 to "report upon the feasibility and desirability of municipal reference libraries." The Branch is under the control of the Public Library, is located in the City Hall, near the Mayor's office and the houses of legislation, and is operated independent of political considerations. The acquiring of the exchange duties comes in the course of the progress of the department. It is hoped soon to begin the publication of a bulletin, which in the beginning will probably be issued irregularly.

St. Paul has completed its campaign for a new library, over $100,000 having been raised in a week by subscriptions for the purpose. It is said that $96,000 has been paid for the site.

San Francisco is planning a civic center, to include a public library.

ENGLISH

Library Association of the United Kingdom. Northwestern Branch has just issued the report of the council and list of members for 1911. It has a membership of 141, and four meetings were held during the year, with an average attendance of fifty.

Librarians

BERRY, Captain William J. C., the first librarian of the Bar Association of New York, a post which he held for twenty-six years, died at Summit, N. J., in his 64th year. From the Bar Association he went to the Mutual Life Insurance Company as librarian.

CRUNDEN'S, Frederick M., essays and addresses it is contemplated to issue in volume form, with portrait and a brief sketch of his life, edited by Mrs. Crunden, provided a sufficient number of subscriptions can be obtained in advance at not to exceed two dollars a volume. It will be necessary to obtain at least 500 subscriptions before proceeding with the work. Will you kindly notify the St. Louis Public Library of the number of copies that you would take, and also bring this notice to the attention of any interested persons in your vicinity.

FISON, Herbert W., for the past eight years librarian of the Williamsburgh Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has succeeded Miss Lizzie A. Williams as librarian of the Malden, Mass. Public Library. Mr. Fison began his new duties March 1.

KERCHEVAL, Margaret McE., has been unanimously chosen librarian of the Carnegie Library, of Nashville, by the board of directors, to succeed Miss Mary Hannah Johnson.

LITTLE, Robbins, for twenty years superintendent of the Astor Library, New York, died April 13, at his home in Newport, R. I.

MCCOLLOUGH, Miss Ethel F., of Madison, Wis., has been appointed librarian of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library. This is a new position and a new institution in Evansville, the work of a public library having been left in the past to an old endowed library — the Willard. A few years ago a number of citizens started a campaign for an up-to-date library service. Finding the Willard Library handicapped by lack of funds and in other directions, an entirely new institution was developed. There is no central library, as the Willard answers fairly well for the downtown district, but there are two excellent Carnegie branch buildings, to be completed in the next few weeks, to serve the residence districts. These buildings are being erected at a cost of $25,000 each, and are of such a plan that unusually large reading rooms are possible. Miss McCollough's problem in Evansville is a big one. She will have to develop, practically from the beginning, library service for a city of 70,000 population, and create a public sentiment that will approve large expenditures for library purposes.

NICHOLSON, Edward Williams, librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, died in his 63d year at his home in Canterbury Road, the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment to Oxford's librarianship. He was born at St. Helier, Jersey, in 1849, and was educated at Llanrwst Grammar School, Liverpool College, and Tonbridge School. He took many honors as a scholar at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1872 he was honorary librarian of the Union Society at Oxford, in 1873 became librarian and superintendent of the London Institution, and while holding the post was joint secretary of the conference of librarians and founder of the Library Association, of which he remained vice-president, and in 1882 was called to the Bodleian Library. His interests were many. He was an authority on Celtic lore and the Anglo-Saxon conquest. He was the author of a number of books.

POLLARD, Anna V., has been appointed temporarily as librarian of the Louisville Public Library.

SAUNDERS, Mrs. Minerva A., formerly librarian of the Pawtucket (R. I.) Public Library, died, March 20, 1912, at the age of 74. An editorial paragraph in this issue recalls some of her pioneer work in the library profession.

STEVENSON, Burton E., librarian of the city library of Chillicothe, O., is author of "The mystery of the boule cabinet," just published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

WIGGIN, Frances S., Pratt 1904, who has been instructor in the Simmons College Library School, Boston, for eight years, will not return to that position another year. She will sail for Europe early in June, to return probably about the first of September. After that her address will be North Pepperell, Mass., where she and her sister have a small farm.

YUST, William F., resigned the librarianship of the Louisville Public Library to accept that of Rochester, N. Y., as noted in the April number. Graduated at the Central Wesleyan College in 1893, and following certain graduate studies, Mr. Yust entered the service of the University of Chicago Library in 1896. From 1899-1901 he was a student at the New York State Library School, and became an assistant state inspector of libraries in 1901. Since January, 1905, Mr. Yust has been head of the Louisville Library. He has been elected president of the Kentucky Library Association and of the library department of the Southern Educational Association. Difficulties in the administration of the Louisville Library (which were not, however, given as reasons for the resignation) were noted in the March LIBRARY JOURNAL. Rochester has recently considered

the consolidation of the various library systems in that city, on which Mr. Frank P. Hill made a valuable report, which offers Mr. Yust a larger field of service.

Gifts and Bequests

Allentown (Pa.) Free Library received about $14,000 through subscription during March to liquidate its debt.

Berkeley, Cal. The University of California has received a gift of over 900 volumes of Spanish philology, literature, history, architecture and miscellaneous subjects, to find place in the Doe Library.

Canton (O.) Public L. is to receive the complete personal library of Oliver Wendell Holmes, estimated at 1000 volumes, as a gift from his widow.

Columbus, O. By the will of General John W. Noble, of St. Louis, former Secretary of the Interior Department under President Harrison, his law library will go to Washington University, and his other books to the public library of Columbus, O. A bequest of $1000 was made to the Columbus Library.

Eatonton, Ga. W. K. Prudden, of Lansing, Mich., has given $5000 for a library in Eatonton as a memorial to his father.

Hoboken (N. J.) Public Library, by the will of Edward Russ, was to receive the proceeds of the sale of his law library, which is valued at $10,000. It has now been decided that all the volumes will be preserved by the library, as little of their value would be realized at auction.

Jamestown, N. D. An anonymous donor has presented Jamestown College with a library. It is said that plans have been completed and the building started at once.

Mexico, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Llewellyn have donated a site for a $20,000 Carnegie building, and the town, by a vote of more than two to one, declared in favor of a mill tax for maintenance.

Mohawk, N. Y. Through the death of the widow of Frederick W. Weller the town has come into possession of property for a public library and park, including interest for maintenance.

New York, N. Y. Mr. John McLean Nash has presented to the Columbia University Library a collection of the works of James Thomson, which is probably unique in character. It consists of 145 different editions of "The seasons" and of collected poetical works, comprising examples of the most famous eighteenth and nineteenth-century book illustrators. It numbers 194 volumes. Other recent gifts of note are: From Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, $250 for the purchase of books on the Near East; from Professors Curtis and Morgan, a collection of about 150 volumes for the department of botany. Professor Samuel Macaulay Jackson has presented to the Union Theological Seminary the remainder of his remarkable theological collection. In 1901 he presented to the Seminary his unique Zwingli collection. His subsequent gifts number nearly 3000 volumes, nearly all relating to European church history.

St. Paul, Minn. It is reported that James J. Hill has donated $750,000 for a special reference library.

Stoughton, Mass. By the will of the late Mary Emeline Farrington, $1000 is left to the public library, to be used only for pictures, statuary and interior decorations.

Swanton, Vt. Mrs. Achsa B. Cushman, of Hull, Quebec, a former resident of Swanton, has given the old "Central House" lot, corner of Grand avenue and First street, to the King's Daughters' Circle, to be used as a building lot for a library. The Circle has earned, and has received in gifts toward this fund, the sum of $2358. Miss Mary Bullard, of Swanton, has made a generous offer of such stone as the Circle may select at the quarry, providing they do not in any way infringe upon the rights of the Barney Marble Company.

Library Reports

Andover (Mass.) Memorial Hall L. Edna A. Brown, lbn. (39th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 644; total in library 19,490. Circulation 32,621. New borrowers registered 319; total 2551. Receipts, $6328.23; expenditures $5018.47 (salaries $2784.19; lighting and heating $373.89; bookbinding $285.04).

Arkansas City (Kan.) P. L. Mrs. A. B. Ranney, lbn. (3d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 577; number of books in circulation 4043. Borrowers' cards issued 1596. Total circulation 17,727, including adult fiction circulation of 11,315.

Atlantic City (N. J.) P. L. Alvaretta P. Abbott, lbn. (10th rpt.—1911.) Accessions 1844; total 23,266. New registration 2591; total 9850. Circulation 151,213. Receipts $18,216.66; expenditures $15,303.62 (salaries $7694.35; books $3023.76; coal $336.46; light, $854.48; rebinding $533.35).

A librarian has been appointed in the high school. Lists of subjects for which books are needed are sent regularly. The fiction problem is much simplified by the duplicate pay collection.

Attleborough (Mass.) P. L. Eugenia M. Henry, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 1282; total 14,990. Lent for home use 54,461 (fiction 76 per cent.), an increase of 4228 over last year. Registrations 787;

total 5155. Books sent to outlying schools this year 12,213, a decided increase over last year's circulation. Thirty-three books were lost during 1911.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. Louisa M. Hooper, lbn. (55th rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 3526; total 76,731. Circulation 189,929; adult fiction, 63 per cent. Registration, total 8088. During the last quarter of the year, opening until 10 in the evening has been tried, but with so small an attendance that it has thus far not been considered successful. The inventory showed 183 volumes lost.

Burlington (Ia.) Free P. L. Miriam B. Wharton, lbn. (25th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Books added 1750; total 32,411 (25,135 in circulation department). Circulation, adult, 52,492; juvenile 22,949; schools 21,776; total 97,224. Borrowers registered 855; approximate number of borrowers using library, 1911, 3552. Receipts $9731.06; expenditures $8255.07 (salaries $3612.15; books and magazines $1748.70; binding $514.05).

Canton (Mass.) P. L. Mrs. L. D. Downes, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 460; total 16,106. Circulation 31,428. Registration, total, 1434. Receipts $4496.53. Expenditures $3106.87 (salaries $1500; janitor $550; librarian $550; assistant librarian $400; books $599). Days open 304, with average circulation of 98. The Board of Health reports contagious diseases to the library, and books in quarantined houses are ordered burned.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. William H. Brett, lbn. (43d rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 26,962; total 444,907. Circulation 2,395,888. Registration, new, 7831; total 138,957. Income $337,082. Expenditures for books $42.239.

The detailed report and statistics give a full record of the work of the year, which has been the largest in the history of the library.

Administration.—The year began with plans for the immediate relief of the main library, which were prevented from being put into effect by the introduction in the state legislature of the Smith one-per-cent. tax bill, which threatened the curtailment of the income of the Library. Work incident to the prevention of such a curtailment occupied a considerable portion of the time of the librarian for the next three months. The decision to buy no books beyond single copies of important new titles for the main library, and to reduce every expenditure to a minimum until the results of the threatened legislation were known, made radical changes in the plan of work for the year. Instead of expanding into adequate rooms, as they hoped to do, the reference and circulating departments had to plan still further makeshifts for taking care of increasing collections and work in quarters which had long seemed crowded to their utmost capacity, while the order and catalog departments had most of the normal work of the year congested within the last half, through the delay in book buying. The lack of new books at the branches necessitated increasing the number of interloans and improving the methods for making them; it also emphasized the desirability of simplifying the processes of transferring books from one collection to another and of taking inventory of the loaned collections, and advantage was taken of the slack time in the order and catalog departments to inaugurate a series of changes in methods. The most important of these were a change from the classed accession books, with separate series of numbers for the branches, to one unclassed series of numbers for the system, and the transfer of this work from the catalog to the order department; the modification of the charging system, to charge by class number instead of by accession number; a change in the method of taking inventory; the transfer of eight of the foreign collections to the branches most used by readers in the languages; and the unifying of much of the routine work. These changes, involving also many minor changes in method, and literally thousands of closely detailed changes in records, were put through with enthusiasm and success by a staff which refused to be discouraged by the disappointment about the main library, the demands of readers for new books which were not available, or even by the delay until June of salary increases which were due in February. It is, indeed, with pride in our staff that I call attention to the fact that under these conditions both the hardest and the largest year's work ever accomplished by them is now reported, and that in the face of all these difficulties the statistics above show such large increases.

New Buildings.—One of the most important events of the year was the completion of the South Branch building, the seventh which we owe to the beneficence of Mr. Carnegie: it is a distinctive type of Tudor architecture, and the first of the branches to be built of stone. It was opened on Monday, June 12. As an auditorium is not a part of the present equipment of the building, but only planned as a future addition to it, formal exercises were dispensed with, and the doors were opened for an informal reception and inspection of the building during the afternoon and evening. Regular work began on the following morning; books had been issued in the old building, one block away, up to the closing hour on Saturday, so that there was practically no interruption of the work. The close of the year sees the new Lorain building completed and the furniture being installed; work on the Sterling building has continued, and the concrete roof is now being run; the plans for Quincy are still under revision, and the plans for Alta House are ready.

Enlargements and Curtailments.—With the beginning of the year, Glenville, heretofore a sub-branch, became a branch with its occupancy of the entire building. In February the

Pilgrim Church Library became a sub-branch in our system. In October, Detroit sub-branch was closed, another winter's work in that room seeming impracticable; the users of the library were transferred, as far as convenient, to the adjacent branches—Carnegie West, Edgewater, and West High—and a school station at Detroit School is planned to provide for the remainder. In November, on solicitation of the school authorities, the Normal School Library was taken over into the system, under the supervision of the schools division. In December we were obliged to vacate the schoolrooms which Alta children's room and Sowinski School Station had occupied; Alta children's room was moved to a four-roomed suite in a new apartment house, the only available place in the neighborhood, and Sowinski Station was combined with Hodge School Station. Both of these are temporary and very inadequate provisions. Superior sub-branch has been enlarged by the addition of the rear half of the adjoining storeroom. Among the changes in organization necessitated by the growth of the system have been the extension of the supervision of the reference librarian to the reference collections at the branches, and the supervision of the technical collections by the technical librarian. The latter gives but half of his time to the technical work, serving the other half in the capacity of supervisor of high school branches, though each of these positions should have full-time work.

The report of the vice-librarian, including the reports from heads of departments and branch librarians, and followed by the statistical reports, gives an adequate account of the activities of the year. The most pressing need of the whole system is ever and increasingly for larger and safer quarters for the main library.

Conditions now seem favorable for the establishment of a municipal reference division of the reference department in the City Hall.

Columbus (O.) P. School L. Martin Hensel, lbn. 35th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1911.) Accessions 3422; total number in library 80,106 volumes. Total circulation 325,851 (fiction 44 per cent., a decrease over last year); reference room 503,913. Receipts $3873.39; expenditures $3873.39 (books $2704.65; supplies $204.20).

Concord (N. H.) P. L. Grace Blanchard, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 724; net gain about 400. In commenting upon the slow progress toward an imposing total figure, the librarian states that "when a great Chicago library sent for our 1910 report, which I purposely had not unloaded upon it, I did not feel gratified, but rather exasperated in behalf of those Chicagoans who, if their library does not alter its policy, may be called upon to add a wing, and who would prefer to send here for our report, if it were wanted—which it never would be." Inter-library loan is suggested to prevent much of the present duplication of material, instead of keeping the "stuff that is now in libraries." However, this readable report, lacking all tables of expenditures, circulation, registration, etc., is a possible justification for the Chicago demand. "It is a fine record that with 91,338 books taken out in 1911 only two have been lost and not settled for."

Davenport (Ia.) P. L. Grace D. Rose, lbn. (9th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 3410; total 33,377. 995 new cards issued in adult department, 659 in children's room. There are 7822 borrowers over 14 years of age, and 2508 under. Total circulation 160,370. The department of foreign books has a total of 2653 volumes, increased by an addition of 262 German and 24 Bohemian books. The next addition will be Swedish. Receipts $34,882.41; expenditures $23,523.78 (binding $908.34; books $3314.32; salaries $5694.20; fuel $457.07).

Dayton (O.) P. L. Linda M. Clatworthy, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1911.) Accessions 5369; 205 periodicals and newspapers are subscribed for. Circulation 271,036, an increase of 12,162 at the main library; circulation per capita two and one-third volumes (fiction 52 per cent.). New registration 5660, making a total of 11,575 cardholders since May, 1910. In the catalog department work has been completed upon 6659 volumes, of which 5712 were new to the library, and 947 reclassified and recataloged; 1468 volumes were cancelled, and catalog cards to the number of 10,631 were made and filed. Receipts $27,024.55; expenditures $28,155.43 (salaries $11,904; books $4940.66; fuel and light $995.48).

Dedham (Mass.) P. L. Anna P. Rolland, lbn. (49th rpt.—to Jan. 31, 1912.) Accessions 1098; total 24,000. Circulation 56,108. Registration, total, 5818. Receipts $6058. Expenditures $5564 (salaries $2618; books $1193; binding $189).

Dubuque, Ia., Carnegie-Stout F. P. L. Lillian B. Arnold, lbn. (8th rpt.—1911.) Accessions 1510 books; total 43,596. 892 new registrations; total 13,833. 864 books were rebound, 6890 mended. Circulation, main library, 86,309; total 104,463 (fiction, adult, 41,788; children 20,413). Receipts $9595.20; expenditures $9008.96 (salaries $4506.16; books $1122.61; binding $745.45; fuel, $568.62; light $524.68). The rate of out-of-town cards has been reduced from $1.50 to 50 cents a year.

Work in clearing out public document duplicates was continued, and 113 mail bags, containing about 3300 volumes, were returned to the Government Printing Office in exchange. School circulation of 1247 volumes in ten schools amounted to 17,631. The annual library day was held May 25, in charge of the educational division of the Dubuque Woman's Club.

Germantown, Pa., Friends' F. L. Hannah M. Jones, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Accessions 666; total 26,864. New registration 401; circulation 17,847. The collection of books has increased to such an extent that $4000 was donated for the object of enlarging the facilities of the library. A gallery four feet wide, with wall bookcases, has been erected on the north wall, and galleries across the east and west ends fourteen feet in width have been added, connected with the main floor by two metal stairways. The whole basement has been connected, and the east end partitioned off from the rest for accommodation of further shelving. The storage room for magazines is thus trebled in size. Electric lighting has been introduced throughout the building. Receipts $3471.34; expenditures $2856.30 (salaries $1636.47; binding $213.10; coal, $257).

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Books added 8203; total number of books in library 120,625. Cards issued 6051; cards in force 22,164. Books issued, home use, 316,324; books used in reference room 17,334. Readers in reading rooms 268,623. Cards added to catalogs 35,680.

Hopedale, Mass., Bancroft Memorial L. Harriet B. Sornborger, lbn. (26th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 479; total 11,090. Volumes circulated 21,797 (fiction 75 per cent.). New cardholders 184; total 1235. Number of visitors in reading room 9537. Receipts $3208.46; expenditures $3208.46 (salaries $1506.52; binding $102.06; lighting $118; heating $325.09).

Junction City, Kan., George Smith P. L. Garnette Heaton, lbn. (4th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 663; books in library 8116. Total circulation 27,366 (fiction 73 per cent.). Borrowers' cards issued 568. Receipts $6242.89; expeditures $4780.41 (salaries of librarians $1202.34; new books $608.90; heating $234.62).

Laconia (N. H.) P. L. Olin S. Davis, lbn. (9th rpt.—year ending 1911.) Accessions 834 by purchase, 340 by gift; total in library 18,946. New registrations, 502; total registration 4995. Circulation 44,954; daily average 147.88. Number of volumes rebound 321. Receipts $6436.74; expenditures $5322.80 (salaries $2454.54; fuel $509.44; lighting $233.95; books $870.44).

Lancaster (Mass.) L. Virginia M. Keyes, lbn. (49th rpt.—1911-1912.) Accessions 711; total 37,180. New registrations 159; total registration 830. Circulation 16,492. Receipts $2632.95; expenditures $2632.95 (salaries $847.31, binding $260.81, books and periodicals $862.80).

Early in the year non-residents were no longer required to pay for use of books.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Free P. L. Julius Lucht, lbn. (12th rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 976; total 19,142. Circulation 66,674; adult fiction 52.4 per cent., juvenile 26.6 per cent. Registration, new, 414; total 4117. Receipts $6827. Expenditures $5313 (books $842; binding $395; salaries $2870). Publicity in newspapers includes printing of accessions and other items, as well as lists of borrowers whose cards had expired at the beginning of the month. After nine years, Sunday evening opening was abolished, and no complaints have been made. A duplicate pay collection is to be installed, books to be rented at five cents a week.

Leominster (Mass.) P. L. Florence E. Wheeler, lbn. Accessions 702; total in library 27,291. Total circulation 70,009. Total number cardholders 5220. Receipts $5407.77; expenditures, $5262.66 (salaries $2136.89; books $911.43; binding and repairs $357.40; fuel $304; lighting $149.97). The pay collection increases steadily in popularity.

Lexington (Ky.) P. L. Florence Dillard, lbn. (12th rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 712; total 25,467. Circulation 56,641. Registration, total, 1589. Income $7987. Expenditures for books $1280, salaries $2860. In addition to newspaper publicity, posters are placed in the elevators of all the large office and public buildings, announcing the location of the library, hours, etc.

Manila, Philippines Library. Syrena McKee, acting lbn. Includes all books owned by the insular government, and including all divisions; its volumes number well over a hundred thousand, the approximate number in each division being as follows: Circulating Division (American Circulating Library), inclusive, Periodical Division, 29,941; Filipiniana Division, 12,000; Public Document Division, 10,000; Bureau of Science, 48,991; Attorney-General, 4000; Supreme Court, 8357; Philippine Assembly, 8000; total, 121,289. The appropriation for the Philippine Library covers only the Circulating, Filipiniana, Periodical and Public Document divisions. The expenses of the other divisions are met by their respective bureaus or departments. There are also good collections in the Bureau of Education, Bureau of Customs, Weather Bureau, and some other bureaus.

Marblehead, Mass., Abbot P. L. Mrs. S. E. Gregory, lbn. (34th rpt.—year ending Feb. 5, 1912.) Accessions 503; total 19,709. Circulation 25,007 (fiction 79 per cent.), a falling off from the previous year, explained by the fact that the library was closed three weeks, undergoing repairs. Receipts $22,428.24; expenditures $20,786.23 (salaries $950; books $359.10).

The rule permitting no card to be held by anyone under 14 years has been modified to allow cards to be issued to children from 12 to 14 at the discretion of the librarian.

Milford (*N. H.*) *P. L.* Annabell C. Secombe, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 15, 1912.) Accessions by purchase 398, by gift 213; total 11,104. Registration 208. Circulation 29,400. Receipts $1809.70; expenditures $1798.70 (salaries $900; repair of books $107.80; new books $414.71).

Milton (*Mass.*) *P. L.* Gertrude E. Forrest, lbn. (41st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 1063; total in library 24,868. Total circulation 61,157 (fiction 64 per cent.). New registrations 303; total number registrations 3203, or 40 per cent. of the whole population. Receipts $11,639.01; expenditures $10,337.24 (binding $416.67; books $677.20; fuel $291.35; salaries $5617.10). Magazines are subject indexed, the more important ones also by authors. 438 books were discarded.

New Bedford (*Mass.*) *Free P. L.* George H. Tripp, lbn. (60th rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 12,278; total 129,212. Circulation 319,435. Registration, new, 6255. Pictures loaned 82,677. Expenditures $50,732.86 (salaries $14,963; books (new titles) $7239; binding $1104). A catalog of all books in the genealogical room has been compiled. An index of local newspapers is kept here. The report also includes a list of magazines and newspapers taken.

New Rochelle (*N. Y.*) *P. L.* Katharine Tappert, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Accessions 2569; number of books in library 28,247. Circulation 137,519, an increase of 8362 volumes circulated. New borrowers 1995. Appropriation $13,306.14; expenditures $13,300.

New York City General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen L. (126th rpt. of Society—year 1911.) Accessions 1970 to circulation section, 139 to reference section, 140 by gift. Total 92,711. There were 2660 accounts opened during the year, a decrease of 99 from the previous year. Circulation 77,148, of which 52,231 were fiction. In the reference section 8370 volumes were consulted. 2628 volumes were bound, 830 repaired, 21,933 covered and lettered, 606 maps mounted.

New York City Mercantile L. W. T. Peoples, lbn. (91st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 6744; total 241,854. Circulation 71,216; downtown station 22,443; reference department 5485; total 99,144 volumes (fiction 72 per cent.). Home delivery service, by wagon and messenger, 24,912; mail and express 4884; total 29,796 volumes. Binding, new books, 362; old books, 751; total 1113. Receipts $34,518.80; expenditures $30,726.47 (salaries $10,933.37; books $8130.78; periodicals $596.07; binding $414.65; delivery service $2876.40).

Norfolk (*Va.*) *P. L.* William H. Sargeant, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Added 877; total, counting public documents, about 30,000. Circulation 72,992; children's room 9783. Total usage of library 91,418. Total registration 10,456; 1386 new registrations in main library, in children's room 1804. Receipts $5452.13; expenditures $5374.23.

Peterboro (*N. H.*) *P. L.* Eva E. Coffin, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Accessions 363; total 14,265. Circulation 15,780 (fiction 12,085); reading room attendance 8520. Expenditures: salary $500; heat $247.37; magazines $82.13.

Port Huron (*Mich.*) *P. L.* Katharyne Sleneau, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions by purchase 736, gifts 319; periodicals bound 157; total 17,563. Circulation 52,002, including school branches. New cards 840. Receipts $6309.86; expenditures $5041.01 (salaries $2457.44; books $857.56; binding $325.26; fuel $235.50).

As soon as the current month is over, the magazines which had been circulated at a cent a day are placed in covers and permitted to go out out for fourteen days as books. Talks are given to school classes under direction of the teachers in the library. Music has been a feature, a victrola being used at meetings in the library hall, and special concerts given, with explanations, with much success.

Princeton (*N. J.*) *Free P. L.* Agnes Miller, lbn. (2d rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 950. Circulation 19,783. Registration, total, 1429. Receipts $2181.35. Expenditures $1347.53 (books and periodicals $305; salaries $854).

Providence (*R. I.*) *P. L.* William E. Foster, lbn. (34th rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1911.) Accessions 8520; total 157,200. New borrowers, 12,331. Total circulation 226,474. Receipts $56,297.12. Expenditures $56,297.12 (library salaries $26,415.39, binding $4012.62, books $9480.88).

Eighty-five hundred and twenty books were accessioned during the year and 31,914 catalog cards were written. The reference department sent weekly suggestions to newspapers on timely subjects, and during the summer months a series of excellent suggestions and references on summer sports were published in a Sunday newspaper. The information desk has had many valuable suggestions from readers. "It is well to enlist the interest of readers, but it is a real misfortune to call into existence a real desire and then cause disappointment by not granting it." During the past year a beginning was made in showing exhibits of various kinds in other parts of the building than the lecture room. 108 classes from the public schools visited the library during the year for brief talks from the children's librarian. The use of the morning hours for this purpose has shown excellent results. June, 1912, is named as the date for the removal of the medical library to its new building, which will provide some relief from present congestion in the building. But it is again emphasized that one of the most pressing requirements is an extension of the building. New branches in several sections of the city are also urged.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. Assoc. William L. R. Gifford, lbn. (66th rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 4720; total 141,126. Circulation 127,872 (fiction, including juvenile, 66 per cent.), an increase of 3496 over 1910. Membership was increased by 255 during the year, making a total of 3436. Expenditures for books $8875.71; periodicals $1851.85; newspapers $597.67; British patents, $323.48; binding $1140.50; salaries $17,382.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. Gardner M. Jones, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1911.) Accessions 1054; total 55,136. New registrations 911. Circulation for home use 84,328; total 104,321 (fiction 80 per cent.). Work was begun on the addition to the library building May 1, costing about $30,000; but, notwithstanding this, the library has been kept open, with the exception of three days in early September. Expenditures for salaries $5889.39; fuel and light $972.54; binding $696.30.

Shrewsbury (Mass.) P. L. Mabel E. Knowlton, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1912.) Accessions 661; total 9056. Total circulation increase, of 540 over last year, is 12,133. The experiment of story hours was made, and the question of continuing them during 1912 "is now under consideration."

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. Ella E. Miersch, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1912.) This report covers only a period of eleven months. Accessions 536; total 23,034. Volumes circulated, 34,367 (fiction 45 per cent.). Names registered 500; total 5288. Receipts $2994.33; expenditures $2838.75 (salaries $1153.46; books $929.91; light $127.84; heat $60.38).

Toronto (Can.) P. L. George H. Locke, lbn. (28th rpt.—1911.) Accessions 18,494 (by purchase 16,847); total 195,643. New registrations 11,344 (2108 juveniles); total 21,836. Expenditures $107,433.66 (books $16,053.69; newspapers and magazines $2538.78; binding $3692.90; fuel $2927.07; salaries $32,411.43; light $2000.39). In the reference library 11,083 books were cataloged; in the circulating branch of the department 8211 books were cataloged, and for these 17,589 cards were typed and distributed to the branches. In the reference department the number of books used during the year was 199,562, and including juvenile reference 219,992, showed an increase of 36,992 over the previous year. This increase is not spasmodic, as the use of books in 1908 was about 40,000, in 1909 about 75,000, and in 1910 183,712.

A municipal reference branch has been in operation in the City Hall for the past four months, and about 300 books and pamphlets bearing upon municipal problems are available for use. The patronage has fully justified the new expenditure. The bookbinding department has grown to such proportions that two experienced people are hired, with a sewing woman and assistant. This department has repaired, during the year, 24,644 books, 2179 of which were rebound.

Trenton (N. J.) Free P. L. H. L. Hughes, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 29, 1911.) Accessions 4466; total 53,011. Circulation 233,901. Registrations at main library 32,636, new 2237; at branch, total, 3569, new 1519. Receipts $24,440.73. Expenditures $21,866.98 (books $4302; binding and repair $675; salaries $9739). 9344 books were used in the reference room. Duplicate pay collections are in both the main and branch libraries, 368 books having been added at a cost of $377, the total in the collection being 639.

Tufts College (Mass.) L. Ethel M. Hayes, lbn. (4th rpt.—year 1910-1911.) Accessions 2820, pamphlets 2994; total 65,585; pamphlets 51,358. Circulation for home use 8024; among students 5546.

Winchester (Mass.) P. L. Cora A. Quimby, lbn. Accessions, adult, 661; juvenile 113; total volumes in library 22,721. Circulation in adult department 34,027, juvenile 11,093. New cardholders 263; books rebound 342. Receipts $4018.06; expenses $3249.47 (books $1356.16; salaries $1435.60). The Newark charging system has been installed. In registration, the borrower's initial, with year of registration and sequence number, as B12-1 and B12-2, instead of the usual sequence numbers, is another innovation.

Bibliography and Cataloging

CHINA. San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. *Bulletin*, January. List of books on China.

CHURCH (The). Holmes, *Rev.* J. Haynes. The revolutionary function of the modern church. N. Y., Putnam, '12. c. 11+264 p. (5½ p. bibl.) D. $1.50.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Ten orations and selected letters; ed. by J. Remsen Bishop and others. N. Y., Am. Book Co., '12. c. 310+175+109 p. (4½ p. bibl.) il. pors. maps, D. $1.25.

COINS AND MEDALS. American Numismatic Society, New York. Catalogue of the International exhibition of contemporary medals, the American Numismatic Society, March, 1910. New and rev. ed. N. Y., [The Society,] '11. c. 33+412 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. pls. front. 4°, $10.

COLUMBUS, Christopher. Welter, H., *ed.* Études (et nouvelles études) critiques sur la vie et l'œuvre de Christophe Colomb. Paris, France, H. Welter, Rue Bernard-Palissy 4, ['12.] 15 p. 8°, pap.

DICKENS, Charles. 'Croydon, Eng., P. Ls. *Readers' Index*, March, April, 1912. Bibliography of Charles Dickens. 6 p.

—— Osterhout Free L. *Bulletin*, Jan., 1912.

Special list: Charles Dickens, Feb. 7, 1812-Je. 9, 1870. 4 p.

—— Riverside, Cal., P. L. *Bulletin* 27. Charles Dickens, 1812-1870; a bibliography. 3 p.

EARLE, Mortimer Lamson. The classical papers of Mortimer Lamson Earle; with a memoir. N. Y., Lemcke & B., '12. c. 29+298 p. 5½ p. bibl.) por. O. $3 n.

ETHNOLOGY. United States. Superintendent of Documents. Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, American Historical Association, and Ethnology Bureau for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., '11. 106 p. 8°, pap.

FICTION. Mabie, Hamilton Wright, *ed.* Blue book of fiction; list of novels worth reading chosen from many literatures. Cin., Globe-Wernicke Co., '11. 32 p. 16°, gratis.

FRANCHE-COMTÉ. Maurice Perrod. Repertoire bibliographique des ouvrages franc-comtois imprimés antérieurement à 1790. Paris, H. Champion, 1912. 382 p. 8°.

Arranged alphabetically, but not always by authors. Index forms partial key to contents.

INDIAN OCEAN. Periplus (The) of the Erythraean Sea; travel and trade in the Indian Ocean by a merchant of the first century; tr. from the Greek and annotated by Wilfred H. Schoff. N. Y., Longmans, '12. c. 323 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. fold. map, O. $2 n.

INSECTS. Currie, Rolla Patterson, and Caudell, Andrew Nelson. An index to circulars 1-100 of the Bureau of Entomology. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., '11. 2+49 p. 8°, pap.

IRELAND. Brown, Stephen J., *ed.* A guide to books on Ireland. Pt. 1, Prose literature, poetry, music and plays. N. Y., Longmans, Green, '12. c. 366 p. 8°, cl., $2 n. Index.

Aims to lessen books to be read, and should include all books dealing with Ireland published up to November, 1911. Pamphlets are usually not included. Books in the Irish language have not been given. In the notes criticism is subordinated to description. Collections of Irish poetry and Irish plays are arranged chronologically.

LIBRARIANS AND LIBRARIES. Savage, Ernest Alb. Old English libraries; the making, collection, and use of books during the Middle Ages; with 52 illustrations. Chic., McClurg, '12. 15+298 p. (4½ p. bibl.) O. $2 n.

LINCOLN, Abraham. Riverside, Cal., P. L. *Bulletin* 27. Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865; a bibliography. 4 p.

LITERATURE. Hamilton, Thdr. Ely. The cyclic relations of the Chanson de Willame. Columbia, Mo., Univ. of Mo., '11. 5-8+301 p. (6 p. bibl.) f°, (Univ. of Mo. studies.) $1.50.

MANUAL TRAINING. Osterhout, Pa., F. L. *Bulletin*, February, 1912. Special list on manual training and carpentry. 3 p. pap.

MANUSCRIPTS. Gray, G. J. Index to the contents of the Cole manuscripts in the British Museum, with a portrait of Cole. Cambridge, Eng., Bowes & Bowes, Trinity St., '12. 170 p. 8°, bds.

MEDICINE. Garrison, Fielding H. The historical collection of medical classics in the library of the Surgeon-General's Office. Chic., American Medical Association, '11. 8°. (Priv. pr.)

—— Virginia State Library. *Bulletin*, April-Oct., 1911. Finding list of the books in medicine; comp. under the direction of Earl G. Swem. Richmond, Va., Virginia State Lib., '11. 25 p. O. pap.

METALS AND METALLURGY. Stoughton, Bradley. The metallurgy of iron and steel. 2d ed., thoroughly rev. and entirely reset. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, '11. c. 12+537 p. (14 p. bibl.) il. diagrs., 8°, $3 n.

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE. Virginia State Library. *Bulletin*, April-Oct., 1911. Finding list of the books in military science; comp. under the direction of Earl G. Swem. Richmond, Va., Virginia State Lib., '11. 20 p. O. pap.

MUSIC. Grand Rapids P. L. *Bulletin*, February 12, 1912. p. 35. Bibliography of music, 2 p.

MUSIC. United States Library of Congress. Orchestral music (class M 1000-1268) catalogue. Scores. Prepared under the direction of Oscar G. Thdr. Sonneck. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 663 p. O.

The collections of the Library of Congress embrace almost exclusively orchestra pieces in parts, as published until about 1830, and in score as published since. It was considered advisable, in view of the insufficient representation in the earlier period, to publish only the catalog of scores at the present time, excluding even such works in the modern concert repertory which, to this day, are not accessible except in parts. Main entry has

been made under composers in the order of opus number, or in numerical order, or alphabetically by title; this is followed by a brief entry by classes. This arrangement by classes follows the Library of Congress classification, and includes only those designated as orchestral.

NAVAL ART AND SCIENCE. Virginia State Library. *Bulletin*, April-Oct., 1911. Finding list of the books in naval science; comp. under the direction of Earl G. Swem. Richmond, Va., Virginia State Lib., '11. 20 p. O. pap.

PANAMA CANAL. San Francisco P. L. *Bulletin*, Feb., 1912. List of books in the Public Library on Panama and the canal. 5 p.

PARCELS POST. Library of Congress. Select list of references on parcels post; comp. under the direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off., '11. 39 p. Q. pap.

PATHOLOGY. Talbot, Eug. Solomon. Developmental pathology; a study in degenerative evolution; with 346 illustrations. Bost., Badger, '11. 22+435 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. 8°, $6.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Institut Catholique de Paris. Periodiques: doubles à échanger ou à vendre s'entendre avec le bibliothécaire; payer au Secrétariat. Paris, Institut Catholique, 74 Rue de Vaugirard. 3 p. pap.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Wycoff, Edith. Catalogue of the periodical literature in the Lloyd Library. Cin., Lloyd Lib., '11. 80 p. 8°, (Bibliographical contributions from the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, O., no. 1, Jan., 1911.) (Priv. pr.)

PHILOSOPHY. Horne, Herman Harrell. Free will and human responsibility; a philosophical argument. N. Y., Macmillan, '12. c. 16+197 p. (4 p. bibl.) D. $1.50 n.

PHYSIOLOGY. Greaves, Jos. Eames. Some factors influencing the quantitative determination of gliadin. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal., '11. [31]-74 p. (6 p. bibl.) 4°, pap., 40 c.

PLAYS. Springfield, Mass., City Library Association. Some modern plays. Springfield, Mass., City Lib. Assn. 8 p. 16°, pap., 5 c.

POLITICAL SCIENCE. Learned, H. Barrett. The president's cabinet; studies in the origin, formation, and structure of an American institution. N. Y., Yale Univ., '12. c. 12+471 p. (22 p. bibl.) O. $2.50 n.

POULTRY. Salem P. L. *Bulletin*, March, 1912. Special reading list: poultry. 1 p.

PRINTING. Roethlem, Barbara Elizabeth. The relative legibility of different faces of printing type. (In the *American Journal of Psychology*, January, 1912. 23:1-36.)

The article is followed by a bibliography of 40 titles.

PSYCHOLOGY. Angell, Ja. Rowland. Chapters from modern psychology. N. Y., Longmans, '12. c. 7+308 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. $1.35 n.

RAILROADS. Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C. A collective catalogue of books in fourteen American libraries. Chic., Univ. of Chic., '12.

SCIENCE. Williams, H. Smith, and E. Huntington. Science in the industrial world. N. Y., Goodhue Co., '11. c. 7+326 p. (3 p. bibl.) pls. pors. 8°.

SHIP BUILDING. Sunderland (England) P. L. (Central and branches.) List of books on ship building, inc. naval architecture, marine engineering, etc., Feb., '12. 11 p. pap.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D. C. Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution, January, 1912. 6+29 p. O. pap.

SOCIAL EVIL. Seligman, Edn. Rob. Anderson, *ed.* The social evil; with special reference to conditions existing in the city of New York; a report prepared [in 1902] under the direction of the Committee of Fifteen. 2d ed., rev., with new material. N. Y., Putnam, c. '02-'12. 17+303 p. (29½ p. bibl.) O. (Putnam's science ser.)

SOCIOLOGY. Williams, H. Smith, and E. Huntington. The conquest of nature. N. Y., Goodhue Co. [36 E. 23d St.], '11. c. 8+325 p. (4 p. bibl.) front. pls. pors. 8°.

—— Williams, H. Smith, and E. Huntington. Ingenuity and luxury. N. Y., Goodhue Co., '11. c. 8+336 p. (3 p. bibl.) pls. pors. 8°.

SOUTH AMERICA. Anderson, C. Loftus Grant. Old Panama and Castilla del Oro. Wash., D. C., Sudwarth Co., '11. c. 15+559 p. (10 p. bibl.) pls. pors. maps. 8°, $5.

SUGAR. Bryan, Albert Hughes. Analysis of sugar beets, 1905 to 1910, together with methods of sugar determination. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., '11. 48 p. (8 p. bibl.) tabs. diagrs. pls. 8°. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bu. of Chemistry bull.)

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. Schools of agriculture, mechanic arts and home-making. Albany, N. Y. 32 p. (20 p. bibl.) 8°. (*Bull.*)

TOWN PLANNING. N. Y. School of Philanthropy. Bulletin. Social aspects of town planning. N. Y. Charity Organization Soc. of City of N. Y. 3 p.

UNITED STATES. Carter, Clarence Edn. Great Britain and the Illinois country, 1763-1774. Wash., D. C., Am. Hist. Assn. ['10]. 9+223 p. (15 p. bibl.) 12°.

—— Hayden, Ralston. Topical reading list on the political and constitutional history of the United States for the use of students in history, fourteen and fifteen. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., G. Wahr. c. 151 p. D. pap.

—— Superintendent of Documents. American History. United States public documents relating to political, military and biographical history, diplomatic relations, etc., for sale by the Superintendent. [2d ed.] 133 p. 8°.

—— Bureau of Standards. Publications of the Bureau of standards. 2d ed. Issued October 1, 1911. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., '11. 43 p. 4°. (Circular of the Bu. of Standards.)

WEST INDIES. New York P. L. List of works relating to the West Indies. Pt. II., recent accessions, recent books of interest, etc. Monthly Bulletin, Mar., '12. 299 p. pap.

WISCONSIN. McCarthy, C. The Wisconsin idea. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 15+323 p. (10½ p. bibl.) D.

WIT AND HUMOR. Holiday, Carl. The wit and humor of colonial days (1607-1800). Phil., Lippincott, '12. c. 319 p. (7 p. bibl.) D.

WOMEN. Bullock, Edna Dean, *Comp.* Selected articles on the employment of women. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co., '11. 18+147 p. (9 p. bibl.) 12°. (Debaters' handbook ser.)

Communications

APRIL 16, 1912.

Editor Library Journal:

The brief notice of the new edition of The Century Dictionary which appeared in an article on "Some reference books of 1911," in the March number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, is so little in accord with the facts and so injurious to us that we ask the privilege of correcting it.

It states that "the reissue of the Century cannot be called a revision." If the Century's own definition of revision, "The act of revising; re-examination and correction: as, the *revision* of statistics," etc., is correct, then certainly this reissue not only can be called a revision, but is one. The writer of the notice simply ignores all the facts in regard to the revision, which are fairly stated in the preface to the new edition and are easily verifiable. She mentions the distribution of the material of the two "new volumes" of 1909 at the ends of the dictionary volumes, but fails to mention the elaborate correction of the plates of these original volumes; she speaks of material "added especially to the Cyclopedia of Names" (volume XI), but says nothing of the many thousands of changes in the plates of that volume (about 15,000); she notices that the atlas volume (XII) has been "revised by the new census returns," but fails to state that the plates of the maps themselves have been minutely revised and increased in number and that the entire index of the atlas was reset, the revisions including not only the new United States census returns but the returns of many European countries, and also the addition of many places which have been added to the maps, increasing the length of this index by 31 pages and by 12,000 new entries.

The new edition is a revision of the most genuine kind: (1) without the appended material of the new volumes it comprises a painstaking and minute revision of the plates of all the earlier matter, in executing which *more than seventy-five thousand separate textual changes* were made in the plates; and (2) with the material (1500 pages) of the "new volumes" it constitutes a revision as elaborate and an enlargement as extensive as any to which any dictionary has ever been subjected.

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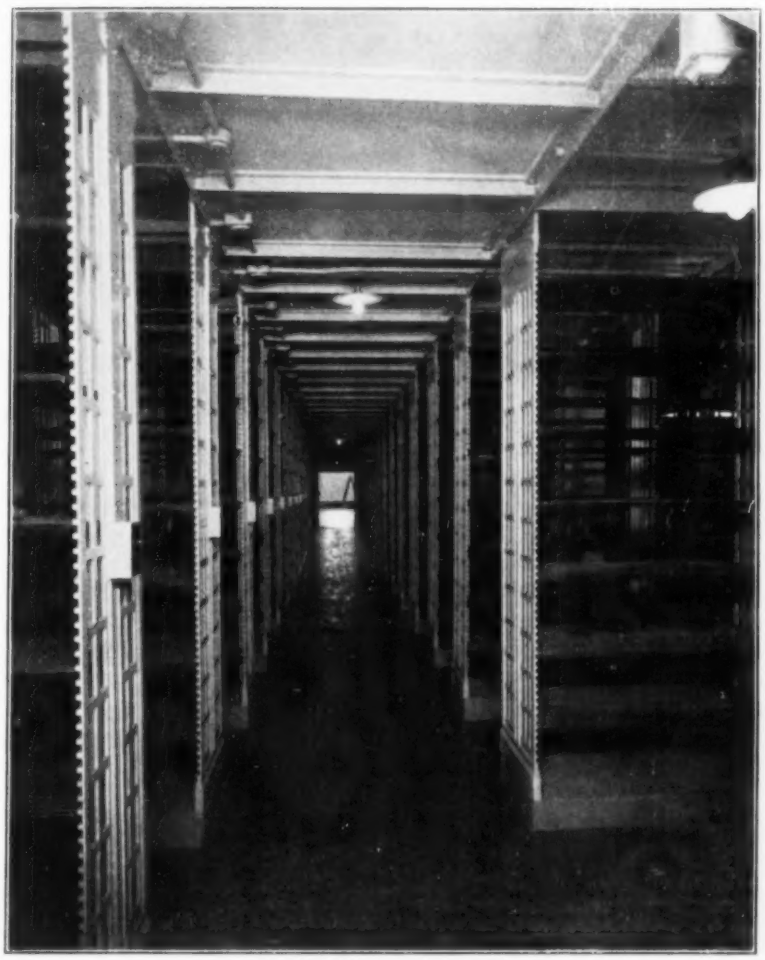
1-2. Oklahoma L. Assoc., Enid.
3. New England College Lbns., Tufts College, Mass., 2 p.m.
7-8. Colorado L. Assoc., McClelland P. L., Pueblo.
9. N. Y. L. C., Gen. Theo. Sem. Lib., 8:00 p.m.

Je. 6-7. Mass. L. Club, Springfield. *See also* under State Associations.
Je. 17-21. California L. Assoc., Lake Tahoe.
Je. 26-Jl. 2. A. L. A. Conference, Ottawa.
Jl. 6-12. N. E. A. Meeting, Chicago.
S. 1-7. L. A. U. K. Conference, Liverpool.
S. 23-28. N. Y. L. A. "Library week," Niagara Falls.

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